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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,

COVERING THE PERIOD

From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED TO

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

President of the United States,

Through the Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State,

BY

WILLIAM H. HUNT,

Governor of Porto Rico.

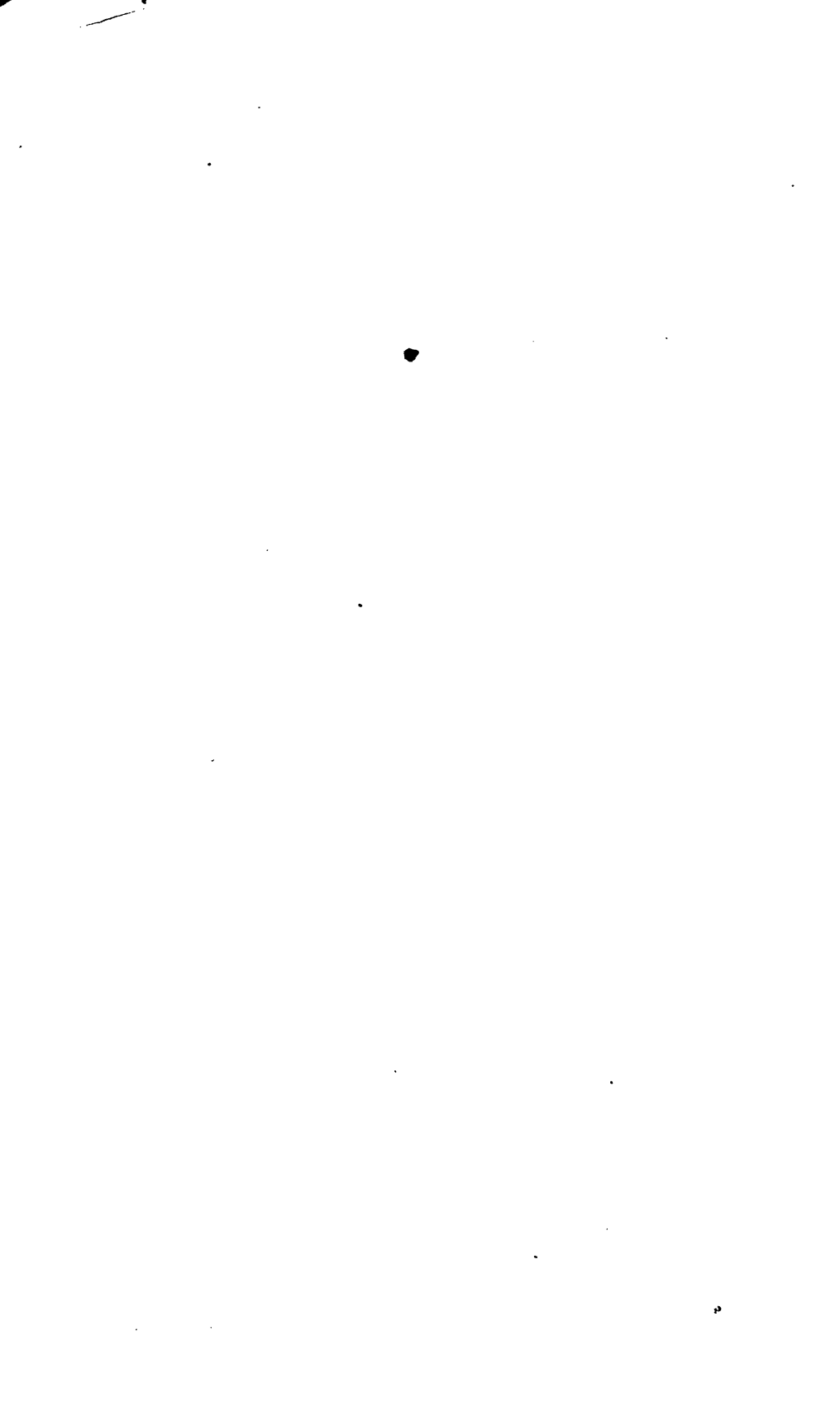
JULY 3, 1904.

DECEMBER 13, 1904.—Read, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

1904.



To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Fourth Annual Report (with appendixes) of the Governor of Porto Rico, covering the period from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1904.*

The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Congress, the Fourth Annual Report of the Governor of Porto Rico, made in pursuance of the requirement of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes."

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 12, 1904.

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REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
San Juan, P. R., July 3, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the fourth annual report of the transactions of the government of Porto Rico, covering the period from July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904. As prior reports contain full descriptions of the general features of the island, its topography, its agricultural and commercial capabilities, its climate and other matters of general interest, it is thought best to confine this one to the events of the past fiscal year which are of sufficient importance to bring to your attention.

The fifth year of civil government commenced on the 1st day of May last. In the preceding four years every effort had been made to lay the foundations of an American government for Porto Rico. A great many obstacles were presented when we consider that, among other conditions, the task was undertaken within two years after the close of the war and within nine months after the fearful hurricane of August, 1899. It is hard to exaggerate the condition in which coffee growers and those dependent upon the coffee industry, a majority of the people of the island, found themselves as a result of the storm. Although an old story, the effects of such a disaster can not soon be obliterated. Planters' houses were destroyed or greatly damaged, their coffee trees were blown almost to death, their lands were washed, their machinery was destroyed, and their crops utterly ruined for a year. To make matters more critical most of the coffee growers had mortgaged their estates, and having failed to lay aside money at the time when coffee was a most valuable crop, became disheartened and pessimistic.

But with confidence in the loyalty and common sense of the people, and with the hope that good government and natural recuperation would soon improve their general state, civil rule was inaugurated and by steady forward movement has achieved a most satisfactory measure of success. No fear need be had that the Porto Ricans are discontented

with the institutions of popular government. Some will complain of whatsoever administration happens to be in authority; others will be restless because they believe themselves entitled to full American citizenship immediately, while many will advocate a territorial form of government, hoping for larger patronage and control; but none of them would listen to any suggestion of change in the form of government which would abrogate the present laws or do away with the freedom and rights which are now enjoyed. They want more, not less, self-government, with American citizenship.

There is now a wholly constructed civil government, with executive, legislative, and judicial branches in excellent and harmonious working order, and the Porto Ricans filling positions of honor and skill. It is a safe prophecy to make that in a few years nearly every incumbent of an important government position in the island will be a native who speaks English and Spanish.

Guided by American standards, the people will continue to develop that adaptability to American customs, laws, and language which is essential as a base for an appreciation and respect for our ideas of justice.

The medium of knowledge will be time; and it is yet too soon to pass final judgment. But patience and justice thus far have been met with ample returns, and, in my opinion, the Porto Rican people will flourish under a continued conservative action which avoids the imprudence of too much haste.

Among the important phases of the whole question in Porto Rico is the attitude of the Spaniard; that is, of the 6,000 or 7,000 subjects of Spain now living within the island.

It is probably true that Spaniards own the greater part of the taxable property of the island; hence they constitute a powerful and influential portion of the community. In a financial way the Spaniard has done well since the change of sovereignty. Sugar planters, especially, are making handsome profits by reason of free trade with our country, and those merchants who have been sufficiently farsighted to establish credits with American houses have made money.

The government has constantly exerted itself to afford every legitimate protection to the property and persons of Spaniards, for we feared lest as a consequence of the change of national authority they might be subjected to unjust discriminations on the part of local Porto Rican officials. But notwithstanding these things the Spaniards, as a rule, are out of sympathy with the innovations of American laws, customs, and progress, and I believe it will be years before they will accommodate themselves to the occurring changes.

The Spaniard being very proud it may be natural for him to feel bitterly toward the United States and its policies in Porto Rico. It is hard for him to see the Porto Ricans, for whom he never had real

respect, filling positions of honor and trust which none but Spaniards formerly held; it wounds his pride to see Americans in control in a land which his nation lost in war, and where his ancestors held military sway for nearly four hundred years; it is trying to him to realize that he is legally a foreigner, and as such should refrain from actual participation in political affairs; it surprises him to find the doctrine of the political equality of men actually applied instead of the former autocratic systems where favoritism in his behalf permeated the public service, and it is of course painful to him to feel the passing of his prestige and influence, while the power of the islanders steadily increases.

Spaniards, too, being the owners of influential newspapers, the people daily read expressions of dissatisfaction and attempts at ridicule of the policies of the United States in all insular and Southern American matters. It may be accepted that in time this attitude will be changed, but at present Porto Rico suffers the disadvantages of absenteeism with landlords, who willfully impede the success of the government which protects their property. This should not be permitted too long.

The time may come, therefore, where as a remedy a form of alien land tax will be an expedient to be resorted to. Such a measure has been suggested by Porto Ricans several times, but we have disapproved of its introduction, hoping that as time went by the Spaniard would be sensible of the consideration shown him and would take a more liberal view of affairs, realizing the permanency of our national authority and that his own welfare lies in hearty recognition of its significance and of its commercial advantage to him. From the force of these observations of criticism it is a pleasure to except the Spanish consul, Señor de Vedeá, and numbers of others whose attitude has always been sympathetic and who have aided us in every proper way.

My confidence in the future of the island is firm as can be. The adjustment to the new order of things has been most encouraging, and during the time that political comprehension has extended business has grown, education has been spreading,^a self-restraint has become more common, and responsibility is more fearlessly assumed and more intelligently fulfilled. There is a better knowledge of the great power of a popular legislative body. As yet, however, there is lacking an independence of action by the members of the house of delegates. This is an inevitable result of the political systems always prevalent among the political parties to follow the lead of one or two party "chiefs."

It also follows that in a desire to force certain political measures the dominant party postpones action until the last hours of a legislative session, trying to make the passage of party measures considerations for the enactment of bills obviously right and necessary for the public

^aThe report of the commissioner of education is made directly to the Secretary of the Interior.

welfare. It is hard for one who is unfamiliar with the situation to understand how most Porto Rican legislators consider everything from a party standpoint. Party advantage is what each wants and labors for, hence the party caucus sits constantly and even those subjects upon which political parties ought not to have rational disagreements are frequently brought within the caucus rule.

It looks to me as if there will be a period of a few years during which freedom of action by the house of delegates will be largely subordinated to party discipline. This is very natural, though, in the light of the history of the people and their sudden exercise of legislative power, and while it will often try the patience and tact of the officials charged with authority by the President, in the end progress is sure to continue and individual thought will prevail more and more. It seems to me, too, that the period of principal political construction being over it will be easier to insist upon centering all energies upon what will promote commerce and industry. Business activity is needed, and thrift will soon follow.

For the present I should advise against any change in the form of government. The reasons given in my last report for preserving the present status still obtain with equal force from a financial standpoint, and until some more years of experience in bearing political responsibilities have been had my judgment is that public affairs will be more correctly administered and advancement will be more certain under the present wise association of continental and insular governing powers than by any suggested changes in the political organism. Although the revenue figures quoted in the report of 1903 will be slightly changed for 1904, no material variation will be had, and I repeat what I then said upon the desire for another form of government.

It is probable that a majority of all the people want Territorial government. But those of us who have participated in affairs for several years unanimously believe that the present form of government ought not to be changed now. It is liberal in its extension of political autonomy and most generous in its financial benefits. The creation of a house of delegates conferred vast power upon the people, considering their limited government in the past. It is perhaps the severest test to which they are being put, and the legislative sessions will be anxious times for years to come. But in the four sessions held thus far, conservatism has prevailed, men of ability have stepped to the front, and the output of each session has been good laws and progressive government. Indeed, three years of commendable adaptability to the whole measure of self-government bestowed now stand to the credit of the people. This is well, and if they persevere in their present course claims for even larger responsibilities should have consideration before very long.

But it would be a serious error to move faster than experience warrants, and to yield to their immediate political aspirations would be to imperil their ultimate progress, as well as to impose upon them burdens of taxation which would inevitably come with Territorial organization. To emphasize what financial burdens would be brought with Territorial government it is only necessary to state the following facts: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as shown by the books of the auditor,

the island received from its excise taxes pertaining to that fiscal year the sum of \$1,121,323.69 and from customs receipts \$771,447.90. The collections of taxes on real property brought in \$418,151.31, while from various miscellaneous sources was derived \$95,197.58. Under the provisions of the present organic law every dollar of the customs money was turned into the treasury of Porto Rico, subject to appropriations for the benefit of the people at the will of their own legislature. It thus appears that \$1,892,771.59 was collected from customs and excise taxes during the last fiscal year. The aggregate of this is about four times the amount of the revenue from real property. Were Territorial government to be established all the collections from customs and excise taxes would be taken from the island, and, under paragraph 1, section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, the internal-revenue system would at once extend to Porto Rico. The result would be that the industries of the island would be burdened for the benefit of the National treasury by internal excise taxes as provided by Federal legislation for Territories generally. The burden would be even greater by reason of the fact that the excise taxes collected in the United States are heavier than those collected in Porto Rico. Without further elaboration these figures are sufficient to show that Porto Rico would either be obliged to decrease her budget, with the consequent loss of educational facilities and maintenance of interior improvements and charities, or increase her property tax to a rate equal to something over 3 per cent, which would mean ruin to the owners of real property.

Moreover, it is surprising how many educated Porto Ricans not in political life express their desire that the present form of government remain as it is for some years. There is a feeling of security under present conditions which conservative men are satisfied to have continue for a time and which they feel they could not enjoy with an elective executive council. We realize that there will be some local feeling that the United States is unjustly holding the people back; but all such arguments can be met more easily than have been unjustified appeals in certain instances by territories for admission to statehood. They can be denied, and the people must appreciate and yield gracefully to the wisdom of Congress. The laudable aims of the people of Porto Rico are worthy of all encouragement. They ought to have no other end in view than close relationship with the United States and ultimate full incorporation within its political body; but a transition can not be successfully consummated without relying heavily upon the young people who are still in the schools and who can not take their share of responsibility for some years to come.

To the one who studies how best to solve a problem like that undertaken in Porto Rico there will ever be present the knowledge that we have there a million people densely populating the little island of about 3,600 miles in area, where for nearly four centuries the laws, customs, manners, language and thought were radically different from those known to American civilization. In order to make the laws and language of the mainland and the island uniform, which in due course of time will be necessary, every effort must be made not only to teach new doctrines and ideas, but at the same time to destroy the prejudices, ignorance, and the false teachings of the past. In this way permanent, not transient, success will be had and the ends achieved will redound to the glory of our country and humanity at large.

FINANCIAL.

The financial condition of the island is satisfactory, as the appended report will demonstrate.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts and expenditures from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

INSULAR REVENUES.

Customs receipts	\$631, 909. 73
Internal-revenue receipts	1, 608, 449. 89
Miscellaneous receipts from sundry sources.....	90, 126. 80
Total revenues deposited	2, 330, 486. 42
Repayments	48, 213. 34
Total deposits and repayments of insular revenues.....	\$2, 378, 699. 76

TRUST FUNDS.

Trust funds deposited.....	\$680, 410. 27
Repayments to trust funds	27, 134. 00
Total trust fund deposits and repayments	707, 544. 27
Total deposits and repayments, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904..	3, 086, 244. 03
Balance on hand at close of business on June 30, 1903.....	1, 285, 043. 16
Total receipts to be accounted for.....	4, 371, 287. 19

EXPENDITURES.

AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO DISBURSING OFFICERS FROM INSULAR REVENUES.

Total amount advanced for legislative expenditures....	\$60, 739. 25
Total amount advanced for executive expenditures	1, 918, 706. 66
Total amount advanced for judicial expenditures	225, 635. 89
Total amount advanced from insular revenues.....	\$2, 205, 081. 80
Payment of sundry claims on settlements	185, 171. 47
Total amount paid from insular revenues.....	2, 390, 253. 27
Amounts advanced to disbursing officers from trust funds:	
Department of the interior.....	\$383, 294. 50
Advance to treasurer of board road supervisors, Humacao.....	500. 00
Department of education.....	72, 050. 14
Total amount advanced from trust funds.....	455, 844. 64
Payment of sundry claims on settlements	660, 743. 12
Total amount paid from trust funds.....	1, 116, 587. 76
Total expenditures, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	3, 506, 841. 03
Total receipts to be accounted for.....	4, 371, 287. 19
Total expenditures	3, 506, 841. 03
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	864, 446. 16

Made up as follows:

Insular revenues	\$332, 695. 87
Trust funds	531, 750. 29

Balance, as above	\$864, 446. 16
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DECREASE IN BALANCE OF INSULAR REVENUES.

Balance of insular revenues, June 30, 1903	344, 310. 58
Balance of insular revenues, June 30, 1904	332, 695. 87
Decrease in balance of insular revenues during fiscal year	11, 614. 71

DECREASE IN BALANCE OF TRUST FUNDS.

Balance of trust funds, June 30, 1903	940, 732. 58
Balance of trust funds, June 30, 1904	531, 750. 29
Decrease in balance of trust funds during fiscal year	408, 982. 29

The decrease in the balance of trust funds occurs by reason of road and school-house construction. The slight decrease in the balance of insular revenues has no unusual significance, considering the extraordinary appropriation for the exhibit at St. Louis.

Legislation had during the last session of the legislature should increase insular revenues to some extent and thus enable the government to keep within its probable income, notwithstanding the decrease in customs receipts.

EDUCATION.

The school year began September 28, 1903, and ended June 17, 1904, during which time the schools were in session 35 weeks. The normal school year is 36 weeks, but schools were necessarily closed one week earlier this year to enable the teachers to take part in the summer study trip to the United States.

Substantial progress has been made in educational matters throughout the year. No great increase in the number of schools was possible because of the fact that the insular treasury could not afford a materially greater appropriation than for the previous year. The need for more schools remains as intense as ever. The school statistics for the year, however, are by no means discouraging. They will be found, together with other information concerning the educational system, in the more detailed report of the commissioner, in the report of the Commissioner of Education for the United States for 1903-4. The maximum number of schools open during the year was 1,113, of which 1,060 were of the common school type, graded and rural. The number of schools for the previous year was 1,014. The maximum enrollment can not be given for the entire year as was done for the previous year, in which there were 70,216 different pupils enrolled sometime during the year. This year the statistics show only a maximum enrollment in each of the three terms which was 61,168.

The total number of different children reached by the schools sometime during the year was probably greater than in the previous year, although the different methods of keeping statistics does not permit us to make this comparison. The commissioner calls attention to the fact

that there was an increase in the average enrollment per school of 26.1 per cent, and an increase in the average daily attendance per school of 5.6 per cent for the common schools, and 40 per cent for the special schools, and 14.8 per cent for all schools. There was an increase in the number of teachers employed, giving more intensive and better work. The maximum for the past year was 1,265, as compared with 1,116 for the previous year. One hundred and twenty of these were American teachers devoting their time chiefly to the teaching of the English language; the remainder were native Porto Rican teachers.

The chief educational events of the year were the improvement in industrial education, and the facilities for trade schools, which still need to be greatly increased; the very marked improvement in the provision for training for teachers, both in the normal department of the university, in teacher's institutes, and other gatherings; and, lastly, the summer study trip of 540 Porto Rican teachers who visited the United States and spent nearly six weeks at the summer school of either Harvard or Cornell University. The permanent and lasting benefits that are likely to be derived from this summer trip, and the immediate results already noticed by those connected with the educational department, warrant the belief that this was a wise venture; and that the generosity of the United States Government, which supplied transportation, and of the public-spirited citizens of the United States, who provided over one-half of the funds to meet the expenses of this expedition, has been most judiciously and profitably bestowed.

The usual number of Porto Rican students in the States has been maintained during the year, and more detailed and satisfactory information as to the progress they are making will be found in the commissioner's report.

Construction of new school buildings has proceeded with unabated zeal and with the usual beneficent results throughout the year; but the funds available for this purpose from the trust fund have been somewhat less than in previous years, and this fund is now practically exhausted, so that in the future the work of school construction must either be discontinued or funds supplied from the insular revenues.

The commissioner calls attention to the need of additional revenues for education, and recommends, as in previous years, that the attention of the Congress be invited to this urgent need for the facilities for elementary education which probably can not be provided on a sufficiently large scale for more than a small fraction of the children of school age, unless they are made the object of financial aid from the National Government.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Official records of the custom-house show that in 1893 the total imports of Porto Rico exceeded the exports by \$554,934, while in 1894 the balance of trade against the island reached the sum of \$2,396,145.

Since that time the balance of trade steadily diminished until in 1897 the exports exceeded the imports by \$477,172. This remarkable change in trade conditions is easily explained, however, by the fact that during the latter part of 1896 coffee, of which there was an abundant crop, rapidly advanced in price, reaching 28 pesos (\$16.80) per hundred, and as a natural consequence every available pound was marketed, while prices of other staples having also slightly increased helped to make the total greater.

The war with Spain so interrupted commerce that no accurate data are obtainable for 1898, but the year ending June 30, 1899, while showing a decline of \$19,962,460 in the total trade of the island, had yet to its credit a balance of trade in favor of Porto Rico of \$350,622. The disastrous hurricane of August 8, 1899, practically destroyed the coffee and did incalculable harm to the sugar industry, the balance of trade against the island in 1900 reaching \$3,377,006.

From this time, however, the balance of trade steadily decreased under American administration, and in 1903 the total trade of Porto Rico reached \$29,395,497, with a balance in her favor of \$496,163, the greatest in the history of the island.

When sugar and tobacco were placed on the free list by the operation of the Foraker law these industries received an immediate stimulus, and the steadily increasing value of exports in those two staples demonstrates the advantage of close commercial relations with the United States. During the month of May, 1904, sugar exports from Porto Rico amounted to 44,153,423 pounds. In 1897 there was practically no export of tobacco to the United States, but in 1903 the trade reach the total value of \$1,746,483.

The official data showing a balance of trade in favor of Porto Rico of \$496,165 for the year 1903 are gratifying; but on the other hand the custom-house returns for export of domestic articles from Porto Rico to the United States for the ten months ending April, 1904, when compared with the same months of 1903, show a falling off of \$562,358, while the imports from the United States for the same period have fallen off \$667,417, the significant decline being along the following lines:

Candles, decrease in 1904.....	\$7, 632
Cotton and cotton manufactures, decrease in 1904.....	349, 302
Codfish and other fish, decrease in 1904.....	40, 848
Provisions, meats, etc., decrease in 1904.....	173, 018
Wines, spirits, etc., decrease in 1904.....	25, 965

In the item of wines, etc., the foreign imports show a proportionate falling off for the same period, and the fact may be explained perhaps by the withdrawal of the military garrisons of the island, and the absence of the usual number of warships. During the same period, however, the imports of cod and other fish from foreign countries show an increase of \$26,778.

A comparison of the custom-house returns shows collections for 1901, 1902, and 1903, of \$1,089,255.09 for 1901, as against \$922,327.19 for 1902, and \$839,398.25 for 1903, or a decrease of 23 per cent from 1901; while the collections from July 1, 1903, to February 29, 1904 (eight months), show a further decrease of 10 per cent from 1903, the cost of collection being practically the same.

I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that Porto Rican trade with the United States is practically at a standstill, and that the island exports, where not protected, as in the case of sugar and tobacco, are beginning to seek their old markets in Europe. It is, moreover, not to be wondered at that where equal conditions of trade exist the Spaniard should prefer to deal in those markets and with those people with whom he has had commercial relations for centuries.

PUBLIC LOAN MEASURES.

A strong feeling existed in the house of delegates in favor of extending the credit of the island in some form for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the island. At the last regular session of the legislature two bills were introduced into the house. One provided that the government should guarantee the bonds of a certain banking institution in the island, which bonds should be secured by mortgage loans on real estate. This bill died in committee. The second bill had for its object the borrowing by the government of \$5,000,000 ostensibly for public improvements, the money to be deposited in the banks of the island at a rate of interest slightly in excess of that paid by the government upon its loan, and the government was to receive as collateral security for these deposits first-mortgage loans upon real estate in the island, and the deposits were to be left for a stated period of time. This bill passed the house of delegates the last day of the session and came to the council. The executive council favored a loan for public improvements solely; but also appeared to be of the opinion that a commission should be appointed to see whether or not loans could be profitably negotiated at the time, to determine what rate of interest should be paid, for what term they should run, and generally pass upon the whole matter before any definite action was taken. It was finally agreed in conference that a commission should be appointed to proceed to the United States to determine what action should best be taken, and report to the legislature at the earliest opportunity. This commission consisted of the auditor, treasurer, and a member of the committee on ways and means of the house of delegates.

On the 29th of March the commission went to the United States and interviewed a number of prominent financiers in New York and Washington in regard to the form of the bonds, and also endeavored to secure from Congress exemption of the issue of bonds from taxation. The bill to grant such exemption failed of consideration on account of the

press of business. The commission returned to Porto Rico on May 7, and later submitted their report to the governor.

On May 23 an extra session of the legislature was called for several purposes, and among other things the report of the commission was laid before it. The general trend of the committee's report was that the sum of \$3,000,000 should be borrowed for the purpose of carrying on permanent public improvements in the island. They advised a thirty-year bond carrying interest at 4 per cent and the establishment of a sinking fund to pay for the principal when due, and the bonds to be made a first lien upon all the revenues of the island. They also advised that the money obtained from the sale of these bonds be brought to the island, a large proportion in cash, as rapidly as was compatible with perfect safety, and be deposited with the financial institutions of the island.

In the house of delegates two bills were introduced—one an enabling act authorizing an issue of bonds for \$5,000,000, only \$3,000,000 of which should be sold at first, and that none of them should be sold until Congress should have had time to exempt the bonds from taxation in the United States. It also provided for an “insular loan commission,” to have entire charge of the negotiations and sale, established a sinking fund, exempted the bonds from local taxation, and devoted the proceeds of the sales to specified public improvements. This bill eventually passed both houses.

The second bill provided for the disposition of the proceeds of the loan, pending expenditures, giving minute instructions to the loan commission created in the first bill as to how the money should be brought to the island, and upon what terms it should be deposited in the local financial institutions. Its general provisions aimed at bringing all of the money to the island in cash and made a fixed proportion in coin. It also provided that when a bank desired a deposit by the insular government it should apply to the loan commission, and when first-mortgage security satisfactory to the commission was offered, then the commission were directed to make the deposit for a term of not less than ten years at a fixed rate of interest, taking as collateral a note of the bank secured by first-mortgage securities in Porto Rico. It also provided that not more than \$300,000 should be expended on public improvements in any one year. This bill passed the lower house and went to the council, where it was radically amended, returned to the house, and was sent to a conference committee immediately. The conference committee after four days' deliberation finally arrived at a form of compromise which embodied most of the features of the house bill in somewhat modified form.

When this compromise was presented to the house, it was accepted, but in the executive council the majority of the members felt that the conditions laid upon the loan commission were too stringent and man-

datory. There did not seem to be any great objection on the part of the members of the executive council to the money being brought to the island, nor that a large proportion of it should be in cash. A very strong opposition developed, however, to restricting the commission by forcing them to make long-time deposits, which would tie up the insular money beyond the power of future legislatures to appropriate. The council was also most doubtful of any relief to the agricultural interests arising from this measure and considered it one of questionable expediency, and therefore refused to ratify the report of the conference committee. A new conference committee was appointed, but no conclusion could be reached. A new bill was then introduced in the council which was intended to meet the wishes of both houses, but it failed in the council by one vote, the council standing five to four, while six votes were necessary for its passage. The house then reconsidered its action upon the enabling act, and both houses adjourned without any definite action being taken on the issue of bonds.

COFFEE.

Nine-tenths of the area of Porto Rico is mountainous and only adaptable to such crops as can grow upon hillsides and in the shallow soil left by constant erosion of the rainfall. The Spaniards finding that the coffee tree flourished in such localities and that the bean was of a superior quality were quick to take advantage of the natural topography of the island.

In 1880 coffee represented one of the principal sources of wealth of the country as well as the support of thousands of peons who depended upon it for their livelihood. From 1880 until 1887, with the exception of the year 1889, when the price fell to \$9 per quintal (hundredweight), the coffee crop steadily increased in importance until it became the most valuable product of the island, displacing sugar from the position it had once occupied.

The planter sold his poorest grade of coffee in Spain and Cuba, where it was protected by a preferential tariff, and the balance, the superior grades, in the markets of England, Germany, France, and Italy. In addition to the high prices ruling (20 to 25 pesos per hundredweight), the planter also enjoyed the benefit of foreign exchange, receiving gold in payment for his crop and paying out depreciated silver to his laborers. While it is true that the peon did not directly share in this advantage, at the same time the stimulus given to the coffee industry created a constantly growing demand for labor.

During these prosperous years the daily pay of a field laborer was 40 to 50 cents, silver. Coffee matures in the autumn, and at that season, in addition to the regular field force, there is an abnormal demand for pickers. The contract price (most of the picking is done by contract) for 1 bushel of coffee berries was then \$1.50, but as a picker

would be assisted by his relatives it was possible for the head of a household to earn as much as \$50 per week. Frequently the peon was the owner of 1 or 2 acres of coffee trees, which he found time to look after at intervals when the needs of the larger plantations were less pressing. The picking season lasted for about three months, and since coffee matures earlier in the foothills than in the higher altitudes there was a constant migration of labor from the coast to the mountains. There can be no doubt that a large proportion of the hill population found employment in the various stages of planting, cultivating, and harvesting this crop, not to speak of the work of its subsequent handling and preparation for the market. The large returns from coffee investments produced an inevitable prodigality, and the land was too often exploited for the benefit of absentee landlords. In many instances plantations mortgaged to their full value were left in charge of native major-domos, while the owners passed their time in Europe or wherever they found life more congenial than in the Tropics. It followed, then, that such men were ill prepared to meet the impending catastrophe and to tide over a period of financial depression.

The hurricane of 1899 damaged a majority of the coffee estates. In many cases the trees were entirely uprooted and the setback to growth was almost universal. Unfortunately a decline in prices, caused by enormous production in Brazil, still further handicapped the planter in the years of recuperation which followed the hurricane. At present barely one-twentieth of the planted area is cultivated at all. Wages have fallen to 20 or 25 cents per day, and the price for picking a bushel of coffee berries is now 75 cents. While these prices are in gold, the laborer does not benefit greatly by the increased purchasing power of his money on account of the rise in the cost of such staples as codfish and rice.

It was natural for the planter under these circumstances to look to the United States for assistance, and the idea of an agricultural loan gradually took form. Many considered it a legitimate expedient for the relief of the unfortunate planter, whose credit was hopelessly impaired by mortgages.

In another part of my report I have described the vicissitudes through which this measure passed and its final defeat in the executive council during the extra session of the legislature.

A few planters, undismayed by adverse conditions, are resolutely building up their estates, confidently looking forward to the time when Porto Rican coffee may receive the recognition of the United States, to which its superior qualities entitle it.

A glance at the following table, prepared from official custom-house statistics, will show the fluctuations in price and production. It should not be forgotten that 1898 was the year of the Spanish-American war and 1899 the year of the hurricane.

Coffee exports from Porto Rico.

Year.	Foreign countries.		United States.		Total.		Average price.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	For- eign.	United States.
							<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Calendar, 1890.....	42,889,680	\$2,675,212	928,382	\$70,894	43,818,062	\$2,746,106	6.2	7.6
Calendar, 1891.....	41,506,960	3,169,999	106,491	8,132	41,613,451	3,276,490	7.6	7.6
Calendar, 1892.....	46,846,819	5,620,418	417,833	51,341	47,264,652	5,671,759	12.0	12.3
Calendar, 1893.....	48,116,021	6,823,251	1,011,705	143,478	49,127,726	6,966,729	14.0	14.1
Calendar, 1894.....	49,532,065	7,024,539	869,297	123,282	50,401,362	7,147,821	14.2	14.3
Calendar, 1895.....	40,081,020	5,684,218	78,337	11,109	40,159,357	5,695,327	14.1	14.1
Calendar, 1896.....	58,337,212	8,272,890	321,915	45,653	58,659,127	8,318,543	14.1	11.7
Calendar, 1897.....	51,605,307	7,318,585	105,589	14,974	51,710,996	7,323,559	14.1	14.1
July, 1898, to June, 1900.....	61,862,849	7,260,269	2,210,126	254,860	64,072,975	7,515,129	11.6	11.1
Fiscal, 1900-1901.....	12,127,675	1,674,460	29,565	4,305	12,157,240	1,678,765	13.7	11.2
Fiscal, 1901-2.....	26,678,839	3,168,631	227,560	27,031	26,906,399	3,195,662	11.9	11.8
Fiscal, 1902-3.....	28,812,999	3,252,043	6,314,686	718,531	35,127,685	3,970,574	11.2	11.3
Fiscal, 1903 to June 22, 1904.....	31,398,702	3,566,922	2,368,758	273,451	33,767,460	3,839,373	11.3	11.1

A comparison of the table shows that when in 1896 the exports of coffee were at their heaviest, the crop was 14,841,065 pounds greater than in 1890, and by \$5,572,437 more valuable, the price having advanced from 6 cents to 14 cents. During the fiscal year 1902-3, the crop as compared with that of 1896 was less in quantity and price by respectively 13,531,442 pounds and \$4,347,969; but it exceeded the crop of 1890 by \$1,224,468, though less in quantity by 8,690,377 pounds. From 1890 to 1903 prices in the United States showed a steady increase from 7 cents in 1890 to 11 cents in 1902, being generally a fraction higher than the prices in Europe; yet only an insignificant proportion of the crop was shipped to America. It would seem fair to deduce from this that the low prices in the United States can not be held to any great extent responsible for the prostration of the coffee trade which followed the American occupation.

• **LABOR, LABOR CONDITIONS, AND WAGES.**

In my previous reports I have touched to some extent upon the question of labor, and now, with the experience of an additional year as a guide, it seems proper to take the matter up at some length, and, by a comparison of the Spanish and American rules, arrive at some definite conclusion as to the conditions now surrounding the Porto Rican laborer.

The majority of the labor is of the farming or peon class, numbering fully 200,000. While in the populated centers, like San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo, skilled laborers and mechanics are numerous, yet their number bears but a small proportion to the great total, and any consistent effort to better the condition of the laborer should be directed principally toward the peon class.

A careful examination of the official records of the bureau of public works kept by the Spanish Government discloses that from 1883 to 1888 (a period of five years) there was expended for all public works, including education, the sum of \$620,280 gold, or an average yearly

expenditure of \$124,056, during which period labor was paid as follows for a ten-hour day

Laborers, first class (mechanics' helpers)	\$0.30 to \$0.60
Laborers, second class (peons) .....	.30 to .40
Mechanics, including masons, bricklayers, carpenters, smiths, and painters .....	.90 to 1.20

The records of the same office from 1900 to 1904 (a period of four years) under American rule show an expenditure, exclusive of education, of \$3,430,000 gold, or a yearly average expenditure of \$857,500, during which time labor was paid the following scale of wages for a ten-hour day:

Laborers, first class (mechanics' helpers)	\$0.50 to \$0.80
Laborers, second class (peons) .....	.40 to .50
Mechanics, including masons, bricklayers, carpenters, smiths, and painters	1.00 to 2.25
Plumbers	5.00

While the number of men employed under the American rule was fully 200 per cent more than under the Spanish régime.

Although the average increase of wages above the minimum rate has been fully 40 per cent, by far the greater part of this increase has been to the advantage of the small percentage of skilled labor and mechanics, and the peon has received less benefit.

This is partly explained by the fact that under the budget appropriations for 1902-3 laborers on road construction and repair, paid from insular funds, were limited to a maximum of 45 cents per day, the legislation being intended to equalize wages and protect the coffee and sugar districts from the loss of labor consequent on the payment of greatly increased wages by the government.

Although much of the labor employed by the bureau of public works has been paid at a considerable advance upon the 45-cent rate, such has been the case only where the work came under the "trust fund" (or refund of duties returned in trust to Porto Rico by the Congress of the United States) where the legislative restriction was not operative. Yet whenever such increase in wages became general local employers complained that it was impossible under prevailing conditions to meet the advance, and private industries suffered from lack of labor.

The fact remains, however, that there has been in the past four years a slow but steady increase in the wages of the ordinary laborer which, with improved sanitary conditions and greater personal liberty of action, have greatly improved his condition.

The cost of living has increased to some extent, perhaps, there being complaints of this fact, but, on the other hand, the peon lives better than formerly and has developed a greater earning capacity. A sugar planter, writing of the peons, says:

They used to buy only maybe a cent's worth of beans, a cent's worth of codfish, and so on, at one time to make a meal, but you will now see them buying American canned goods, and even such things as fancy biscuits and scented soaps, and American watches and jewelry, and they not only live better but dress better, and therefore in that respect the cost of their living has much increased.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Many of the smaller municipalities in the island are in a bad financial condition, generally owing to faulty calculations on the part of the municipal councils as to the revenues of the respective municipalities. The municipal officials have often estimated what they thought the income ought to be rather than what experience should have taught them it actually would be; that is to say, sufficient allowance was not made for uncollected taxes, and the revenues from municipal licenses and fees were overestimated in many cases. The result has been that the towns have exceeded their incomes, and are more or less heavily in debt, not only for supplies purchased, but for the salaries of their employees. No provision existed by law to permit a town to borrow money, except by the regular issue of bonds, which method was too cumbersome for small temporary loans. Therefore, the legislature at its last session passed an act whereby a town might apply to the executive council for a temporary loan of Government funds. The executive council was given power to pass upon the necessity for relief, the town's ability to repay, the rate of interest to be charged on the loan, in fact had entire supervision and direction as to whether the loan should be made or not. Then, if found advisable, with the approval of the governor, the loan might be made to the municipality. This law appears to be working very well.

A number of petitions for relief have been made and are being investigated by the executive council. In those towns where the officials are apparently trying their best to run the town on a business-like basis, and where the charge of the loan can be borne without increase of taxation to the taxpayers, loans will undoubtedly be granted. This will enable the towns to pay off their outstanding indebtedness, and the loan will be repaid within a period of five years, in annual installments. Great care is exercised by the executive council to see that the loans are made for absolutely necessary and proper purposes, and no money is advanced except what is needed and which the town can properly borrow. If the officials of the town appear to be incompetent or likely to abuse the advantage of the loan, it is taken into consideration and the loan refused; the idea being to encourage the municipalities to economize in the administration of their affairs, and to give those towns which are evidently willing to benefit by the experience of the past a chance to start afresh.

JUDICIARY.

Within the last twelve months some notable changes have been made in the judiciary system of the island. The district and other inferior courts have been entirely remodeled; the number of judges in each district court being reduced from three to one, and the number of such courts increased from five to seven. Municipal courts have been given a larger civil jurisdiction and criminal jurisdiction has been con-

ferred upon them in addition. Marshals have been provided for the courts, so as to have the executive officers under the immediate control of the judges, process being executed by these officers instead of by the insular police, as heretofore. Appeals have been provided for from the municipal courts to the district courts and from the district courts to the supreme court in all criminal cases, and in all civil cases originating in the district courts. The writs of certiorari and prohibition have become part of the law; those of habeas corpus, injunction, and mandamus had already been established.

The jury law has been left unchanged, so that civil cases have now to be tried by a single judge, without a jury, instead of by three judges, as heretofore. In all felony cases juries can be demanded at the option of the accused. Misdemeanor cases are now tried by the court alone, consisting of a single judge. The jury system is still an experiment, not having given very satisfactory results. It becomes more and more difficult to procure jurors in capital cases, from the fact that so great a majority of the people are opposed to capital punishment, or have conscientious scruples in regard to inflicting the death penalty for crime. The prevalence of this sentiment among the people of the island is quite remarkable. Time and again bills have been passed through the house of delegates, by almost a unanimous vote, for the purpose of abolishing the death penalty, the council having each time prevented this legislation being carried into effect. It is probable that this sentiment arose from the harsh application of criminal laws to the native population during the Spanish régime, when men were frequently incarcerated for indefinite periods, and even executed for offenses more or less political in their character. When the people begin to realize that the death penalty can only be imposed by the verdict of a jury chosen from the great body of the people themselves perhaps this prejudice against capital punishment will subside.

Some apprehension exists among intelligent observers in regard to the success of the system of one-judge courts. The people have always been accustomed to at least three judges sitting together on the bench, and to commit their rights, their property, and their liberty to the arbitrament of a single judge seems to many a very radical change. There is, too, a disinclination on the part of the native judicial officers to assume the responsibility of individual action. It is the timidity born of inexperience in performing public duty. Yet the change was adopted with substantial unanimity among the legislators, and it is believed that by the active cooperation of all parties concerned and the earnest endeavor of justices, judges, fiscals, and jurors to aid the attorney-general and his force of executive officers, the system can be carried into successful operation and eventually secure such a footing among the people as to defy any effort to return to the old method.

It is certainly a great improvement to have executive officers attached to the courts themselves and under the immediate command of the judges, as the system of remitting all process to the police department for execution was cumbrous and tedious. It is intended to prune out a great number of subordinate officials, assistants, clerks, and messengers which have heretofore been necessary under the previous method of transacting business, thus reducing the expenses in the judiciary department with a considerable saving to the treasury.

The supreme court remains as constituted under the Foraker Act, having been changed, however, on the 12th of March, 1904, from a court of cassation to a court of appeals, now having authority to review the whole case both on the law and the facts, either on the criminal or civil side of the docket, and to affirm, reverse, or modify the judgment of the court below, rendering a new judgment in certain cases, and, if necessary, remanding cases to the trial court for a new hearing. This makes the practice in the supreme court much more flexible, and enables that tribunal to be much more efficient in the administration of justice. The supreme court enjoys the unlimited confidence of all classes of the people for its integrity, ability, and learning, as well as for its unflinching devotion to duty.

There has also been enacted a new code of civil procedure, taking the place of the old Spanish code which has been retained by the local lawyers with considerable tenacity. Under the new code of practice business will be transacted in the courts of Porto Rico much after the same methods as are in vogue in California and other code States. It will require some delay to accustom the bench and the bar to the great changes thus made, but with the intelligence and learning exhibited by the lawyers of Porto Rico, and the adaptability of the people generally to new conditions, no great difficulty is anticipated in readily falling into the new order of things.

There only remain now in force in Porto Rico two of the ancient Spanish codes, namely, the code of commerce and the mortgage law. These are both considered by Porto Rican judges and lawyers to be almost perfect in their several departments, and it is possible that they will only be modified in so far as may be necessary to conform them to the American codes which have been already adopted. We have now in the island a political code, a civil code, a code of civil procedure, a penal code, and a code of criminal procedure, all modeled after the American system; and many other statutes, such as the bill of rights, the jury law, marriage laws, and the like, which have been adopted from the continent.

There is no more ready or more practical method of Americanizing our new possessions than by the enactment and enforcement of American laws, and the introduction and practice of American jurisprudence. The people are brought in touch with the Government through the

laws as administered in the courts, and through the semiannual visits of the tax collector. When people begin to realize that the taxes collected from them are for the benefit of the body politic in general, and that their lives, their rights and liberties, privileges and property are to be protected by just laws administered by honest and learned courts, they will respect and love the Government which affords them such means of protection and redress.

PUBLIC ORDER.

Order prevails throughout the island. This is due principally to the efficiency of the insular constabulary force, commanded by Col. Terrence Hammill as chief. On the 1st of June it was found necessary to replace the last of the municipal police in the city of Ponce by the insular police. The inefficiency of the former forces rendered this imperative, so that now the police regulations and administration are uniform throughout the island and the entire police force is responsible to the governor. The discipline of the police is good and the personnel of the force is being constantly bettered. The entire force of 600 is composed of natives, except the colonel, the major, and the paymaster. In no branch of governmental efficiency has there been a more decided improvement. Never, since civil government was established, has there been a call for the military forces. We have relied upon the Porto Rican insular police, which is well able to meet any situation that may arise.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Since the American occupation with its wise quarantine laws and the installation of sanitary plumbing in the cities, yellow fever has entirely disappeared, and smallpox exists only in occasional mild cases of varioloid. In fact, Porto Rico has so far escaped all epidemics of contagious disease.

Vital statistics prepared by the superior board of health show a total mortality for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, of 25,552 (26.2 per cent), of which number 1,143 deaths (0.04 per cent) resulted from tuberculosis and 6,708 (26.2 per cent) from a disease long known to the Spaniards as anæmia, but which appears to have attracted but little attention.

Shortly after the American occupation the attention of Dr. B. K. Ashford, U. S. Army (then stationed in Ponce), was attracted by the great number of pale and hollow-eyed persons apparently in the last stages of destitution. Charitable measures taken in behalf of the unfortunates were followed closely by investigation of the causes of their condition, and the doctor soon became convinced that their ill health was due, not to the lack of sufficient food, but to the drain on the system caused by the presence of an intestinal worm known to the

medical professions as *uncinaria*, and common among the clay eaters of North Carolina under the name of "hook worm."

Intensely interested from a scientific standpoint, Doctor Ashford was joined by Dr. W. W. King, of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and together they established a ward in the Tricoche Hospital in Ponce, where they successfully treated anæmia and pursued their studies.

Convinced of the economic value of their efforts, I recommended to the legislature the passage of a bill providing for the investigation and treatment of the disease, and in March, 1904, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the purpose. By the courtesy of the War Department and the Marine-Hospital authorities, I was able to appoint Doctors Ashford and King, together with Dr. F. Gutierrez, of Bayamon, as a commission for such investigation.

A temporary field hospital was erected in Bayamon, and during the two months of its existence 950 cases were treated, with only 3 deaths, 1 of which resulted from tuberculosis of the intestines and the other 2 were cases where the patients were hopelessly ill before they reached the hospital. Since the removal of the hospital to Utuado, on May 9, the commission has treated 2,185 cases, and 5 deaths have taken place.

Patients seeking admission to the hospital when questioned as to their ability to secure food almost invariably reply that when they are well they have little difficulty in obtaining abundance, but when sick, suffering from anæmia, and unable to work, they suffer.

That a radical cure for the disease is known is without doubt, and that a natural cure exists, based upon cleanliness and hygienic conditions, seems proven by the fact that in the orphan asylum of Bayamon (where the occupants were taken from the huts of the surrounding country) fully 90 per cent of the inmates were suffering from anæmia when admitted, yet, although no special medicines were used, when surrounded by proper conditions and educated to habits of personal cleanliness, the worm, owing to its inability to breed in the human body, with no chance for reinfection, gradually died out, and within three years 95 per cent of those originally infected have wholly recovered and the remainder are getting better.

The efforts of the commission have clearly demonstrated that proper sanitary measures and personal cleanliness do much toward preventing the disease, and that proper medical treatment and persistent effort will finally result in its entire suppression.

Great credit is due Doctor Ashford and his associates for their unusual exertions toward eradicating this disease, and now that it has been thoroughly well established to be a curable malady, it will be incumbent upon the government to continue its efforts to stamp out the disease as almost essential to the rehabilitation of the physique of the Porto Rico laboring people.

ROADS.

The cost of road maintenance in Porto Rico has steadily decreased from \$1,000 per kilometer in 1899 to \$527 per kilometer in 1903, and the figures for 1904 will show a still further reduction.

While the cost of maintenance is still largely in excess of the cost in the United States and foreign countries, it is partly due to labor conditions and partly to the additional fact that work upon the roads of Porto Rico must be continued throughout the entire year, instead of seven or eight months only, as in the United States.

During the present fiscal year the Arecibo-Ponce road has been completed. Crossing the Luquillo Mountains at an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea level, the road opens up a section of country rich in agricultural possibilities that has heretofore been cut off from all direct communication with the seacoasts.

Under old conditions transportation to the seaport of Arecibo was confined chiefly to pack trains and cost 1 cent per pound, while under the present conditions the charge for wagon freight has fallen to 10 cents per hundred pounds. The road, which passes through scenery equal to that in Switzerland, rivals the far-famed military road from San Juan to Ponce, and adds another highway crossing the island from coast to coast.

The situation in road facilities has been vastly improved, though additional roads are needed to afford the necessary outlets from the interior, and by reducing transportation charges allow a greater margin of profit to the producer. The commissioner of the interior, in his annual report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, furnishes full details of the work of the year.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The legislative assembly made no specific provision authorizing the disposition of such lands as had become vested in the government of Porto Rico, pursuant to the act of Congress which gave to the island all lands not reserved by the President prior to July 1, 1903. Proposed legislation authorizing lease and purchase was passed by the executive council, but failed in the house of delegates.

Action was had, however, which conferred original jurisdiction on the supreme court of the island, for the trial and adjudication of the right to certain property claimed by the Roman Catholic Church. This bill authorized the supreme court to hear testimony and confers upon it full power to enter any and all orders and decrees that may be necessary to the final and full adjudication, provided nothing in the act should be construed to limit the right of appeal, either by the government of Porto Rico or by the church. During June a number of actions were commenced by the church, claiming title to certain properties in the island. The attorney-general will have charge of the defense, and it is probable that the issues will be perfected in the next few months and that decisions may be had within a year.

MARRIAGE.

Scarcely any act of the legislative assembly was more important than that providing who may celebrate marriages, and prescribing the procedure therefor, approved March 10, 1904. This law authorized all regularly licensed or ordained priests, or other ministers of the gospel, Jewish rabbis, and judges of the supreme, district, or municipal courts, and all justices of the peace, to celebrate matrimony between all persons legally authorized to marry.

A sworn declaration is required on the part of the applicant as to the legal capacity of the contracting parties, and if they are married, the priest who celebrates the marriage shall, within ten days, send to the official in charge of the civil register the sworn declaration and a statement showing the time and place, when and where, the marriage was celebrated, and the official in charge of the civil register is required to record such certificate.

It is believed that this act will lead to the legal marriage of many persons now living in the country as man and wife without proper sanction. It was cordially supported by the priests and ministers of every faith, and from and after July 1, when it will become effective, we look for a greatly increased number of marriages.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The only bill which was introduced in the legislature providing for civil service failed because it was thought to be too expensive and cumbersome in its machinery. With the somewhat limited civil service of the island it is highly desirable that any system adopted should be economical. The executive council, however, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the purpose of maintaining and regulating the efficiency of the civil service for the executive branches of the government of Porto Rico the president of the executive council is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three from the council (of which committee the president of the council shall be chairman), who shall confer with the governor and thereafter report rules and regulations which will control appointments and promotions in the civil service according to merit and which will effectually provide for the classification of offices and employments, the selection of employees, promotions, periods of probation, competitive examinations, transfers, and reinstatements, and such other requirements as may seem proper to and which will more efficiently secure the enforcement of the purposes of this resolution; and when such rules and regulations are reported, if the same are approved by the council and the governor, they shall be promulgated and thereafter shall govern the matters embraced therein.

After this was passed, I had some personal conversation with the late Colonel Procter, of the Civil Service Commission, in Washington, and he promised to aid us by looking over a proposed set of rules. After his death I saw Mr. Folk, of the National Civil Service Commission, who very kindly took an interest in the matter and volunteered to assist us in establishing it, but his subsequent retirement

from public service prevented our securing the benefit of his counsel. Recently the proposed rules were submitted to the Civil Service Commission, in Washington, which has just returned them with valuable suggestions.

I believe the sentiment in favor of the adoption of a set of rules is unanimous with the administration of the island, and I hope that within a short time a system may be put into practical operation.

POLITICAL.

The local Republican party still exists, and very recently its delegates have been given seats in the national Republican convention at Chicago. The leaders of the local organization are trying to become closely affiliated with the National party with the idea of securing a voice in the selection of Presidential appointees, to the further end that they may directly help direct the policies of government in the island.

The Federal party is nominally dead, the leaders having met in a general party gathering, held on February 18, and voted to dissolve the organization. Whether or not the right to so dissolve the party was in the persons so assembled may be a question to be raised at some later date; but up to now the habit of party discipline is so fixed that no open dissent is heard. When the Federal party was dissolved the same gentlemen who broke it up forthwith and at the same meeting adopted a declaration of principles of a so-called "Union of Porto Rico" and styled themselves an association of patriots. They then adopted a set of resolutions announcing their aspiration for full citizenship, and, among other things, resolved as follows:

* * * V. We declare that we admit the possibility of the island of Porto Rico being confederated with the United States of North America, deciding whether Porto Rico shall be a State of the Union, such being one of the different processes by which we arrive at the self-government which we need and ask for; and we also declare that the island of Porto Rico may be declared an independent nation under a protectorate of the United States, this being another means by which we may obtain the self-government that we need and ask for.

VI. We declare that we admit that the political and economical problems of the island of Porto Rico may affect the economical interests of the people of the United States, and seeming to us that it is just and fair that exactly the same as we do not wish that our will be ignored and constrained, neither do we wish to ignore and constrain the will of others, placing our trust in God and in the good father of the people of the United States of America, that in order that, in representation of the people of the United States of America, it be defined, once for all, the status of Porto Rico, by recognizing, under such form as its wisdom may suggest, these rights that we have and defend, to self-government which we propose and ask for and demand.

The resolutions, as quoted, are the translation circulated by members of the Union.

We declare ourselves opposed to any solution of the problem of our status which does not include the principles of the Constitution of the United States, or that does not concede to the Porto Ricans a definite citizenship, satisfy the necessities of the

country, and establish in Porto Rico self-government or autonomy, in which the people of Porto Rico may acquire full civil and political rights in governing themselves.

After discussing Article V, it was passed by a vote of 60 yeas to 15 nays; one member of the minority who had spoken against the adoption of the article then left the convention.

The resolutions attracted attention because of the expressions favoring independence under some form of protectorate by the United States.

No sooner had comment started, however, than the leaders of the new party explained, in a way almost apologetic, that the resolution for independence did not mean a desire for an independent country, but merely one of several ways suggested whereby greater self-control than now exists might be extended.

I think there is some notion in the minds of a very few prominent Federals that Porto Rico may obtain a form of independence analogous to that achieved by Cuba. But this notion is pretty closely confined to a few older men who were in active politics under the Spanish dominion, and who have little or no acquaintance with the new National power, and who can not realize that in the full development of the future every important consideration of political and material good for Porto Rico demands that the common interest of the people shall be best promoted by the encouragement of a patriotic spirit of national pride in the United States, and hope for incorporation in its political government whenever the people are capable of properly assuming the responsibilities which go with an organized Territorial government. It is true, too, that there are some men in the island whose natural tendencies are opposed to any stable government, and whose restlessness and ambitions lead them to attempt to stir feeling against American institutions and people. But as these men better understand that under present and future conditions quiet must be maintained, they will appreciate that the number of their sympathizers is fast dwindling and that they themselves are without honor or profit.

Among the vast majority of the people there is a most praiseworthy spirit of loyalty and a hearty accord with everything that is American in its effect upon public affairs.

A retrospect of four years justifies us in expressing pride in the progress of the people under civil government and an abiding confidence in the future.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. HUNT,

Governor.

The PRESIDENT.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
San Juan, P. R., June 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report covering the transactions of the office of the secretary of Porto Rico for the period from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

During this period no changes of any considerable importance have occurred in connection with the routine duties of the secretary's office; but a number of legislative enactments, passed during the second session of the second legislative assembly, relating to matters affecting the work of the secretary's office will be briefly reviewed.

The most important of these is an act entitled "An act to provide for the relief of municipalities and school boards in Porto Rico." Under the statutes heretofore enacted the only method by which any municipality was authorized to borrow money for the payment of its obligations or for the construction of municipal improvements was by the issuance of bonds, with the approval of the executive council, and under certain restrictions and regulations provided therefor.

This method of raising funds was pursued by three or four of the largest cities of the island whose needs were most pressing, but in many municipalities where financial assistance was urgently needed the law relating to the issuance of municipal bonds did not seem to be practicable, either for the reason that the amount to be borrowed would be too small to justify a bond issue or that the financial situation of such municipality would not warrant the authorization of issuing of bonds by the executive council; and it was demonstrated that the issuance of small series of bonds by the smaller municipalities of the island was impracticable also, for the reason that purchasers of securities of this character were unwilling to negotiate for small amounts of such securities, and therefore the law was incapable of furnishing the full measure of relief for which it was designed. Acting upon this situation, the legislative assembly devised a method for the relief of municipalities which seems to admirably suit the necessities of these municipalities, and which at the same time will enable the

executive council and the municipal officials to protect both the municipal and the insular funds. The records of the insular government disclose that during the past three or four years a surplus amounting to approximately \$300,000 has accumulated in the insular treasury over and above the amounts appropriated annually by the legislative assembly, and the bill in question provides, briefly, that any municipality, or the school board of a municipality, may, in case of emergency, or in case there is a necessity to secure an advance of funds for such municipality, request, by ordinance, the advance of money to it by the insular government for such temporary necessities as shall be specified in that ordinance, with the proviso that the same shall be repaid to the insular treasury out of the proportion of taxes to be collected by the insular treasurer for such municipality, such repayments to be made in installments extending over a period not exceeding five years, and at a rate of interest to be fixed by the executive council.

It further provided that the executive council, with the approval of the governor, may direct the treasurer of Porto Rico to make such advance for the specific purposes named in the ordinance, and authorizes the council to prescribe the proper regulations for the repayment thereof by the municipality. Under this act the finance committee of the executive council has investigated a number of the municipal budgets with the view to extending such relief as should be deemed wise, and several municipal and school loans of this character have been recommended by the executive council and approved by the governor. It is believed by all that a wise and prudent administration of this law will do very much for the relief of many of the smaller municipalities of the island in which municipal indebtedness has been incurred and where the receipts from taxes are sufficient to guarantee the repayment of the sums to be so advanced as provided in the act. It provides a flexible and secure method, without involving the expenses incident to the inauguration of a bonded loan, by which actual emergencies and necessities, which are of frequent occurrence in the administration of municipal affairs in Porto Rico, may be promptly met and much hardship and complaint averted. Of course there has not sufficient time elapsed as yet to demonstrate with certainty a fully successful operation of the act, but its operation has thus far been attended with most satisfactory results, and there is evidence that a wise administration of this law will operate to cause the municipal authorities to use greater care and wiser discrimination in the expenditure of public funds, and also that a greater degree of civic pride will be engendered generally among municipal officials. A number of applications for advances of funds under the terms of this act are still pending in the executive council, and are under investigation by the finance committee, which will report to the council their action at an early day.

Another important act of the last session of the legislative assembly,

as affecting municipalities, is one relating to the fees to be imposed in connection with the slaughter and sale of fresh meats in the island. Heretofore the law has authorized the imposition of certain fees connected with the inspection, slaughter, and sale of fresh meats, and the system has proven most unsatisfactory by reason of its lack of uniformity, as well as from the excessive amounts which, in some cases, were charged for some portions of this service. The act which has now been passed by the legislative assembly with reference to this matter, provides that there shall be charged by the different municipalities, as full compensation in the matter of the inspection of the cattle, inspection of the meat, and of the market stands, a sum not exceeding 1 cent per pound on all meat slaughtered. This act seems to have a very beneficial operation, and establishes a reasonable and uniform rate of charge for this public service which has greatly simplified its administration. The question of the adjustment and collection of these fees has been a troublesome one, as shown by the files of the secretary's office, but it is believed that under the present system very little if any complaint or embarrassment will be developed from this cause.

A number of bills were discussed during the legislative session of last winter, affecting proposed changes in matters connected with the organization of the municipalities of the island, but by reason of the diverse views of the members of the different houses of the legislative assembly, nothing was accomplished in this direction. In my opinion, no question in Porto Rico to-day is so important or pressing for solution as that affecting the government of municipalities, and it is to be hoped that the legislative assembly at its next session will be able to agree upon some systematic legislation looking to the remedying of existing defects and the creation of a systematic form of government for the various municipalities of the island which will enable the best government possible for them.

It is true that a bill was passed at the last legislative assembly, which gave the municipalities a larger percentage of the property tax than they had theretofore received, and under the present law they are entitled to 80 per cent of the 1 per cent property tax of the island instead of one-half of said tax, which was the rule under the former law. This change will undoubtedly, to some extent, relieve present burdens and necessities of municipalities, but it does not reach the real question, which must be determined by the legislature before good municipal government can be secured in the island, and to secure the results desired it will be undoubtedly necessary to make radical changes in the actual formation of the municipal structure. Undoubtedly many of the troubles and differences which now exist are the result of the fact that the present system retains many of the elements which constituted municipal government under the Spanish régime, but upon

which have been engrafted from time to time legislative amendments, leaving a most unsatisfactory result, being neither Americanized according to modern municipal organization in the United States nor in accordance with the theories upon which they are conducted under Spanish dominion. It is believed that the only proper solution of this important question will be a thorough recodification of the entire municipal system of government in Porto Rico, which will provide for the classification thereof into cities, towns, and villages, or at least into two classes with a structure for the government of each based upon its population and necessities, and providing for many radical economies which can be easily secured, especially in the matter of the abolition of useless salaries and positions, and providing definitely for some systematic attempt at public improvement and municipal cleanliness and sanitation. These important subjects do not receive the attention which their importance requires under the present situation. In fact, municipal improvements are almost unknown in most of the municipalities of the island.

It is a somewhat curious fact that in driving across the island a traveler discovers that the very worst places on the entire road from one end of the island to another are invariably in the centers of the municipal population; in fact, the streets of the cities of the island, with two or three notable exceptions, are in a deplorable condition. This applies also, in a large degree, to the condition of municipal buildings, and this is true notwithstanding the fact that the insular authorities have urged upon the municipal authorities the necessity in the preparation of the annual budgets of making economies in some way which will admit of appropriations for these necessary municipal improvements. The principal fault, therefore, does not lie with the municipal authorities, but with the system under which municipalities have always been governed in the island, and it is not believed that any considerable reforms in these matters can be secured until that erroneous system shall be taken from the statute books and supplanted by a modern form of municipal government which will permit of the minimum amount for salaries of officials, and especially of those officials whose duties are largely spectacular, and the maximum amount for public improvements which are so badly needed in all of our municipalities. I beg to urge the importance of having this matter fully presented to the next legislature of Porto Rico in the governor's message, in order that it may be made one of the prominent matters which legislators will have in mind at that time. A discussion was had during the past legislative session respecting the advisability of abrogating the supervisory control over municipalities which is now vested in the offices of the secretary and the treasurer of Porto Rico, and a bill was passed by the legislative assembly repealing those laws which conferred the authority in these insular offices, but for reasons stated by the gov-

error, and which must appeal most forcibly to every reasonable person, the bill was vetoed, and in this connection I desire to incorporate herein a copy of the veto message:

SAN JUAN, *March 10, 1904.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SIR: I herewith return without my approval a bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act concerning municipalities,' approved March 1, 1902."

The present statutes, vesting in the central insular authorities certain supervisory control over municipal affairs, were passed after full deliberation and for the purpose of throwing safeguards about the interests of taxpayers in the municipalities. The results of the supervision have been great improvement in the management, accounting, and general conduct of municipal affairs. Irregularities are easily corrected after consultation or correspondence with the secretary or treasurer, as the case may be. Wrongs have been corrected, and taxpayers have felt much safety in the knowledge that during the few years of the beginning of applying new systems of municipal laws their interests have been better protected by means of administrative aids and corrections as now obtained through the offices of the secretary and the treasurer.

I feel satisfied that the high financial credit obtained by the municipal corporations of the island has been due to the knowledge on the part of investors that there has been and is a reasonable supervisory control.

To compel an aggrieved taxpayer, where the amount involved is not great or where the question is an administrative one, to resort exclusively to the courts would be expensive to the taxpayer and oftentimes cause him much inconvenience and annoyance. In time the present system should undoubtedly be modified, but just now I can not but regard the proposed radical changes in these respects as somewhat premature and inadvisable.

Having therefore in mind what I conceive to be for the best public interests, the retention for a time longer of a measure of reasonable and salutary supervision, I can not approve the bill.

I believe that the election of councilmen to fill vacancies should be with the council, and this feature of the bill returned I fully agree with. The governor can not well know the qualifications of each individual councilman whom he appoints, and upon principle it is better to authorize the council of a municipality to fill the vacancies in its own body than to allow the central committee of the several political parties to select them as, in effect, is done under the present law. There are other features of the bill which I approve of, but for the reasons given, which go to the vital provisions of the bill, I am constrained to withhold my approval.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. HUNT, *Governor.*

The question of elections is a particularly important one in the present year, when the regular biennial election of all elective officials in Porto Rico will be held. Two important changes were made in connection with this subject by the last legislative assembly. The first one, relating to the matter of registration, provides that there shall be but a single period for registration, instead of two separate registration periods, as had been provided in the former law. It is believed that there will be ample time at a single session of the revision judges to correct and complete the present permanent registration lists of the island, which, indeed, seem to have been practically complete lists of voters under the old law at the time of the last election, and a large

saving of expense will be made by the amendment contained in the bill. The other and most important measure affecting elections, however, is an act which provides that every male citizen of Porto Rico, or of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in Porto Rico for one year next preceding the date of election, and for the last six months of such year within the municipal district where the election is held, shall be entitled to vote in the district wherein he may reside, provided his name properly appears in the registry lists; and provided further, that on and after July 1, 1906, no new name shall be added to the registry lists of any person who is not able to read and write.

This bill provides for practically universal suffrage for the next two years in Porto Rico, and its passage by the legislature was deemed wise at this time, especially in view of the fact that it was believed that the existing registration lists contained the names of many persons who were not entitled to be registered, and who do not possess the qualification required by the law as it has heretofore existed, and the impracticability of purging the lists of these names. It was also deemed wise to allow this extended suffrage for the reason that a large proportion of the difficulties connected with holding elections in Porto Rico, as has been demonstrated by experience, arose in connection with contests where parties seeking to register were challenged as to their qualifications; or where attempts were made, and sometimes successfully, to have removed from existing registration lists the names of persons who had theretofore been legally registered. Again, a tax paying qualification in Porto Rico has not seemed to be capable of proper enforcement or discrimination on the part of election officials, and where the Government was seeking to encourage education it was felt that an inducement might be offered in that direction by providing that after a limited time no new registrations would be made unless the parties seeking to be registered could read and write. It is believed that under the present law, elections will be much more peaceably and fairly conducted, because the duties of judges of registration and election are reduced to a minimum, and the opportunities for contention and fraudulent practices are equally destroyed.

I believe that a further reform in the matter of registration would be beneficial to the island in providing a permanent bureau of registration which would keep the lists of voters practically complete during the periods between elections. This could be done very readily by a system of striking off the names of those persons who may die or remove from one barrio to another, and by having a permanent commissioner of registration who could go from district to district of the island for the purpose of receiving new registrations, with plenty of time, and under proper safeguards, to determine the right of every

person to registration. It would undoubtedly provide a better and more satisfactory list of voters to be used by the election judges in the different barrios and, in my opinion, at an expense much less than is at present incurred by the collection of an entire set of registration officials in each of the hundreds of barrios in the island, prior to the holding of each election. However, the matter of elections has been very much simplified by the laws passed, and which I have heretofore referred to, and it is hoped and believed that a practical application of these laws in the coming election will demonstrate the wisdom of the legislative assembly in their enactment.

No corporation legislation of any consequence was passed by the last legislative assembly, and in the laws of Porto Rico at present, according to the opinion of insular officials, there exists a hiatus, in that there is no provision authorizing the incorporation of any savings bank, railroad company, telegraph company, telephone company, canal company, turnpike company, or other company requiring the exercise of the right of eminent domain; consequently, parties desiring to incorporate companies having any of the objects requiring the exercise of this right are compelled to incorporate either under the laws of one of the States of the Union or in some foreign country, and then come into Porto Rico by means of the law authorizing foreign corporations to operate here. After the passage of the present incorporation law considerable discussion was had as to whether or not the failure of the legislature to pass an act covering the incorporation of companies of this character did not leave in force and effect the former Spanish law on this subject, but the attorney-general is of the opinion, and it seems to be concurred in now by all authorities, that this situation did not result, and consequently that we are to-day without any law authorizing the incorporation of any of these important corporations. This matter should, without fail, receive the immediate attention of the next legislative assembly for many reasons, not the least of which is the necessity of securing large enterprises of this character for the development of the resources of the island and the amount of income which would undoubtedly result to the insular treasury from their incorporation here.

I would also suggest the advisability of a proper insurance law for Porto Rico, modeled after some one of the insurance laws in the different States of the Union. At present we have no law regulating this subject, and insurance companies are treated as any other corporation in all respects. There should, therefore, be a commissioner of insurance for the protection of policy holders, with authority to investigate insurance companies doing business in the island and to prevent unreliable, unsafe companies from imposing upon the people, and to guarantee that losses would be promptly paid. I am not aware that any

case has arisen in which any loss has been suffered from the lack of a law of this character, but certainly common prudence would dictate its incorporation into the laws of the island.

The present laws relating to foreign and domestic corporations, with the exceptions I have noted, seem to form a very satisfactory system, and the number of new corporations filed in this office would indicate that the people are coming to realize more and more the beneficial effects of the consolidation of capital and large enterprises based on a corporate existence.

Among the other acts of the legislative assembly at its last session was one to provide for the collection of information and statistics relative to Porto Rico, its commerce and products, and for other purposes. By this act the secretary of Porto Rico is authorized to detail a clerk in the secretary's office, whose duty it shall be to secure and preserve in convenient form vital statistics in relation to the trade, commerce, public health, and all similar matters of public interest; also to secure such information in relation to crops, agricultural experiments, and general matters pertaining to agriculture and horticulture in Porto Rico, all of which is to be carefully preserved in convenient form and to become a part of the records of the secretary's office. Such information and statistics is to be furnished upon inquiry to any department or citizen of Porto Rico inquiring in relation to any subject covered by the scope of the work provided for; and the person in charge of said work shall also secure for the secretary information to be furnished to persons inquiring with a view to location in Porto Rico, or who may be interested therein. The passage of this act was recommended in the last report of the secretary, and it is believed that it will prove a very valuable addition to the scope of work in the secretary's office. Inquiries are being constantly received from the United States and foreign countries, which can be promptly and fully answered by means of the information which is proposed to be collected by this bureau, and in a very much more satisfactory manner than has been possible up to this time. In addition to this, these vital statistics showing the growth and progress of commerce and agriculture should be had and kept in a permanent form as a permanent part of the official records of the insular government, and at the present time there is no systematic method of accomplishing this object. This work has not yet been commenced, but it is hoped that by the 1st of September suitable arrangements can be made to begin active operations under its terms.

Among the other exhibits attached to this report is one containing a list of applications for franchises, privileges, and concessions which have been filed with the executive council during the past year, and a statement of the action taken thereon. Among these is a franchise which was granted to an electric-light company to generate and distribute electric light in Ponce, which company is now engaged in

active operations. A franchise was granted to several parties for working the phosphate and guano deposits in the island of Mona, which work is now being prosecuted and under which royalties are being paid to the insular government. A similar franchise was also granted respecting one of the islands near the harbor of Ponce. All franchises requiring the signature of the President have been duly forwarded to him for that purpose, and copies of all franchises granted have been forwarded for the consideration of Congress, as required by the organic law.

Other projects for large improvements have been filed in the form of the incorporation of foreign companies to operate in Porto Rico, and generally it is a source of congratulation to the people that substantial progress in the matter of the development of the great natural resources of the island is proceeding with certainty.

During the past year the principal publication issued by the secretary's office has been in the form of an annual register, of which 3,000 copies were published, practically all of which have now been distributed and which seems to have met with very much approval by those who have had occasion to use it. The articles in this publication were prepared largely by the heads of the various departments of the insular government and all the alcaldes of the various municipalities of the island, and it has proven a means of disseminating a large amount of valuable information concerning Porto Rico in a most satisfactory method. I recommend that the publication of a work of this character containing general information and for proper distribution be continued by the government.

For the first time since the institution of civil government we have been able to secure the publication of the laws passed by the legislative assembly and the forwarding of the same, together with copies of the journals of both houses of the legislative assembly, within the period of sixty days, as required by the organic act.

The correspondence files of the office continue to show the great interest on the part of the people in the United States in the development, and particularly in the matter of proposed investments in Porto Rico. A successful season for the planter has placed many of the agricultural districts of the island in a much more promising condition than has heretofore existed, and investments, particularly by American capitalists, have been freely made in various directions. This is particularly true with reference to fruit culture, which is being pushed rapidly and with the greatest promise of successful results. It is believed that the new bureau of information in the secretary's office can do much to aid and assist in connection with securing good results in matters of this character; and it may be confidently predicted that the investment of new capital and the extensive development of the great, although in many cases dormant, natural advantages of the

island will be so advanced that Porto Rico will experience a season of prosperity to which she has long been entitled.

The attached exhibits show briefly in detail the work performed by the secretary's office during the past year.

The summary of documents filed and indexed shows them to be about equal in number to those reported in the work of last year, and under the new system of maintaining a single file for the secretary's office, instead of the old system of having a separate executive mansion file, the work has been much more satisfactory, and records are more easily referred to.

The force in the secretary's office is practically the same as that during the year previous, and the services of the present employees of the secretary's office have been most satisfactory in every respect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. HARTZELL,
Secretary.

HON. WILLIAM H. HUNT,
Governor of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

Summary of documents handled in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Secretary's office file.....	9,000
Appointment file.....	4,500

Making a total of 13,500 documents, each one of which has been briefed, indexed, and recorded.

Publications mailed.

Third annual report of the governor	525
Governor's message to the second session of the second legislative assembly ..	950
Laws of the second legislative assembly, second session	500
Second annual register of Porto Rico.....	2,850
Total	4,825

Fees collected in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

For registration of corporations, filing and recording various documents, and certificates issued.....	\$2,276.80
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The following sums have been collected for the sale of law books and copies of the coat of arms of Porto Rico:

Laws of Porto Rico	\$228.62
Copies of coat of arms of Porto Rico	4.50

Proclamations and executive orders.

- July 2, 1903. Proclamation by acting governor directing that all departments of the insular government be closed on July 4, 1903.
- July 22, 1903. Proclamation by the acting governor directing that all departments of the insular government be closed on July 25, 1903.
- Sept. 4, 1903. Executive order by the acting governor ordering all departments of the insular government to be closed on Labor Day, September 7, 1903.
- Oct. 5, 1903. Executive order by the acting governor declaring vacant the seat of Celestino Solá, member of the city council of Caguas.

- Nov. 18, 1903. Proclamation by the governor designating Thursday, the 26th day of November, as Thanksgiving Day, and ordering all public offices closed.
- Dec. 13, 1903. Executive order ordering all departments of the insular government closed on Friday, the 25th day of December (Christmas Day).
- Dec. 31, 1903. Executive order directing that all departments of the insular government be closed on Friday, January 1, 1904 (New Years Day).
- Jan. 4, 1904. Proclamation by the governor calling the legislative assembly to meet on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1904.
- Feb. 17, 1904. Executive order ordering all departments of the insular government closed on Monday, February 22, 1904 (Washington's birthday).
- Mar. 18, 1904. Executive order ordering all departments of the insular government closed on Tuesday, March 22, 1904.
- Mar. 30, 1904. Executive order directing all departments of the insular government closed on April 1, 1904 (Good Friday).
- May 18, 1904. Proclamation convening the legislative assembly in extraordinary session on Monday, the 23d day of May, 1904.
- May 26, 1904. Proclamation directing that all departments and schools be closed on the 30th day of May (Decoration Day).
- May 30, 1904. Executive order directing that the insular police assume police control in the municipality of Ponce from and after 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, June 1, 1904.
- June 30, 1904. Executive order directing that all departments of the insular government be closed on Monday, July 4, 1904.

Appointments made by the governor of Porto Rico.

Date.	Name.	Office.	Address.
1903.			
July 6	Virgilio Ramos Casellas.....	Alcalde (reinstated)	Manati.
20	José Vincente Maldonado.....	Councilman.....	Adjuntas.
	Francisco Antonio Nazario.....	do.....	San German.
	Clemente Perez.....	do.....	Adjuntas.
	Juan Crosas Rivera.....	do.....	Aguas Buenas.
	Ramón Roig.....	do.....	San-Sebastian.
28	Recaredo Caparros.....	do.....	Maricao.
	Manuel Sanchez Morales.....	do.....	San Juan.
	Reinaldo Paniagua.....	do.....	Do.
	Leonardo Plumas Soto.....	do.....	Do.
Aug. 5	Antonio Capella.....	Justice of the peace.....	Patillas.
12	Guillermo Garcia Beltran.....	Councilman.....	Lares.
	Eduardo Canino.....	do.....	Toa Alta.
	Juan Mendoza.....	do.....	Naguabo.
	José Segundo Rodriguez.....	do.....	Toa Alta.
	Juan Bayon Vargas.....	do.....	Lares.
17	José Pietri Rodriguez.....	Alcalde.....	Maricao.
24	Montserrat Escabi Bonet.....	Councilman.....	Cabo Rojo.
	Baldomero Collazo.....	do.....	Humacao.
	Miguel A. Balseiro y Julia.....	do.....	Arecibo.
	Juan Bautista Laureano.....	do.....	Morovis.
	Antonio Vale y Lopez.....	do.....	Camuy.
	José Santurmino Lopez.....	do.....	Juana Diaz.
	Luis Machin.....	do.....	San Lorenzo.
	Julio Morillo Montes.....	do.....	Caguas.
	Aureliano Neval.....	do.....	Carolina.
	Felipe Ortiz.....	do.....	Juana Diaz.
	Jovito Rodriguez.....	do.....	Morovis.
	Federico Torres.....	do.....	San Lorenzo.
28	Jesus Maria Dávila.....	do.....	Yabucoa.
	Manuel Maria Diaz.....	do.....	Barros.
	Julian Molinari.....	do.....	Yabucoa.
	Ramón Melendez Ortiz.....	do.....	Barros.
	Enrique Plumey.....	Justice of the peace.....	Lares.
	Juan Antonio Rodriguez.....	do.....	Lajas.
	Victor Santos.....	Councilman.....	Yabucoa.
Sept. 8	Sebastian Abraham.....	do.....	Fajardo.
	Jaime Bas.....	do.....	Ponce.
	Eduardo Hansen.....	do.....	Do.
	José Luciano Monsegur.....	do.....	Maricao.
	Heraclio Perez Negrón.....	do.....	Ponce.
	Alberto Salicrup.....	do.....	Do.

Appointments made by the governor of Porto Rico—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Office.	Address.
1903.			
Sept. 8	Felipe Vaillant.....	Councilman.....	Ponce.
19	Pedro José Cabrera.....	do.....	Toa Alta.
Oct. 3	J. Antonio Bonelli.....	do.....	Maricao.
	Casto Luis Calderón.....	do.....	Río Grande.
	Francisco Candelas.....	Alcalde.....	Cayey.
	Antonio García Cintrón.....	Councilman.....	Yabucoa.
	Julian A. Colón.....	do.....	Do.
	Augusto Gautier.....	do.....	Do.
	José Ramírez.....	do.....	Yauco.
	José R. Tibot.....	Alcalde.....	Bayamon.
7	Alfredo Ramírez y Rosell.....	Councilman.....	Cabo Rojo.
8	Carlos Armstrong.....	Trustee, University of Porto Rico.	Ponce.
	Fidel Guillermoty.....	do.....	San Juan.
	Bernardo Huicy.....	do.....	Arecibo.
	Robert A. Miller.....	do.....	Ponce.
	Louis F. Verges.....	do.....	Arroyo.
9	Vincente Alvarez Dávila.....	Councilman.....	San German.
	Teodoro Olivieri.....	do.....	Las Marias.
	Zoilo Silva.....	do.....	Do.
15	William H. Hylan.....	First lieutenant paymaster insular police.	San Juan.
Nov. 3	Ramón Cordova.....	Councilman.....	Bayamon.
Dec. 1	Juan Miguel Kearney.....	do.....	San Juan.
	Juan de Dios Martínez.....	do.....	Maricao.
	Juan Busó Quintana.....	do.....	Naguabo.
	Pío Rechani.....	do.....	San Juan.
	Antonio Ríos.....	do.....	Naguabo.
	Francisco García de Villalobos.....	do.....	Maricao.
4	Antonio Carlos.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
	Juan J. Casteras.....	do.....	Do.
	Fabidistes Franceschi.....	do.....	Juana Díaz.
	Podro Lopez.....	Alcalde.....	Toa Alta.
	Rafael Maranges.....	Councilman.....	Mayaguez.
	José A. Menendez.....	do.....	Do.
	Blas Ramirez.....	Councilman.....	Do.
	Carlos Sabater.....	do.....	Do.
	Manuel Vazquez.....	do.....	Juana Díaz.
22	Jesus Candelas.....	do.....	Cayey.
	Luis Benet Colon.....	do.....	Do.
23	Narciso Rabell.....	Alcalde.....	San Sebastian.
	Willis Spaulding.....	Commissioner of deeds.....	New York.
1904.			
Jan. 5	Jaime Annexy.....	Member St. Louis Exposition.....	
8	Manuel Caballero.....	Councilman.....	Manati.
	Juan Ramón Calderón.....	do.....	Río Grande.
	León Gardere.....	Justice of the peace.....	Añasco.
	Varlos Nieves.....	do.....	Toa Alta.
	José Antonio Tirado.....	Councilman.....	Manati.
Feb. 4	Tomás Graner y Melendez.....	do.....	Cayey.
	Augustin Pelacz y Utset.....	do.....	Do.
10	José Morales Iturrino.....	do.....	Arecibo.
	Santiago Seijo.....	do.....	Do.
Mar. 1	Juan E. Marin.....	Alcalde.....	Do.
2	Nicolas Vazquez.....	Councilman.....	Sabana Grande.
7	José B. Colls.....	do.....	Lares.
17	Robert A. Miller.....	Commissioner St. Louis Exposition.	Ponce.
19	José Gomez Briso.....	Director of health, charities, and corrections.	
24	Miguel Olivera.....	Councilman.....	Yabucoa.
29	Pedro J. Besosa.....	Commissioner St. Louis Exposition.	Ponce.
30	Mrs. Jaime Annexy.....	do.....	
Apr. 5	Joaquin Brenes Aponte.....	Councilman.....	Guayama.
	Esteban Caro.....	do.....	Añasco.
	Mariano Castro.....	do.....	San German.
	Rodulfo Arroyo Cunil.....	do.....	Guayama.
	Jacinto Doelter.....	do.....	Do.
	José Rosa García.....	do.....	Do.
	José Ramirez Ortiz.....	do.....	Lajas.
	Juan Torres.....	do.....	Manati.
9	Antonio Mariana.....	Commissioner St. Louis Exposition.	
	Santiago Veve.....	do.....	
12	Enrique Delgado.....	do.....	
	Mrs. R. H. Todd.....	do.....	
May 2	Rogelio Santalis.....	Councilman.....	Sabana Grande.
	Hermínio García Toro.....	do.....	Do.
16	Charles Hartzell.....	Delegate national conference charities and corrections.	
21	E. W. Lord.....	Member board trustees, insular library.	San Juan.

Appointments made by the governor of Porto Rico—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Office.	Address.
1904.			
May 23	Nicolas Arce.....	Councilman	San German.
	José Velez Arroyo.....	do	Maricao.
	Sebastian Barreto.....	do	Aguadilla.
	José Bernardini.....	do	Cabo Rojo.
	José Manuel Castro.....	do	Cayey
	Julio Cernalta.....	do	Do.
	Damaso García.....	do	Do.
	Ricardo Haddock.....	do	Do.
	Bonifacio Lopez.....	do	Toa Alta.
	José M. Mojica.....	do	Sabana Grande.
	José J. Nieves.....	do	Toa Alta.
	Pedro Ollarvia.....	do	Aguadilla.
	José Niceto Pabón.....	do	Cabo Rojo.
	Ramiro Vidal.....	do	Do.
25	Ricardo M. Hernandez.....	Member insular police commis- sion.	San Juan.
June 7	Pedro A. Gonzalez.....	Councilman	Ciales.
	Isaac Gonzalez Martinez.....	Member board medical exam- iners.	
11	Atanasio Rosario.....	Councilman	Do.
	Wade Millis.....	Commissioner deeds for Porto Rico.	Michigan.
28	Arturo Aponte.....	Judge district court	Aguadilla.
	Abraham Kopel.....	Fiscal district court	Do.
	Adrian del Valle.....	Marshal district court	Do.
	Ramón Martinez Sapia.....	Secretary district court	Do.
	José R. E. Savage.....	Judge district court	Arecibo.
	Pedro de Aldrey.....	Fiscal district court	Do.
	Oscar Bithorn.....	Marshal district court	Do.
	José E. Figueras.....	Secretary district court	Do.
	Charles E. Foote.....	Judge district court	Guayama
	Ramón Nadal.....	Fiscal district court	Do.
	Jas. A. Erwin.....	Judge district court	Humacao.
	José R. Aponte.....	Fiscal district court	Do.
	Isidoro Soto Nussli.....	Judge district court	Mayaguez.
	Benjamin J. Horton.....	Fiscal district court	Do.
	José Tous Soto.....	Judge district court	Ponce.
	R. Ulpiano Coloin.....	Fiscal district court	Do.
	Emilio del Toro.....	Judge district court	San Juan.
	Luis Campillo.....	Fiscal district court	Do.
	Rafael Guillermety.....	Municipal judge district No. 2	
	Enrique Costoso.....	Marshal district No. 2	
	José Oller Diaz.....	Secretary district No. 2	
	José Rodriguez Cebollero.....	Judge district No. 3	
	José Palacios Salazar.....	Marshal district No. 3	
	Eduardo Acosta.....	Secretary district No. 3	
	Americo Geigel.....	Judge district No. 4	
	Manuel Muñoz Sauri.....	Marshal district No. 4	
	Pedro del Manzano.....	Secretary district No. 4	
	Manuel de J. Boneti.....	Judge district No. 5	
	Ramón Marín Guerrero.....	Marshal district No. 5	
	Miguel A. Balseiro.....	Secretary district No. 5	
	Santiago B. Palmer Romaguera.....	Judge district No. 6	
	José Ramón Roig.....	Marshal district No. 6	
	Enrique Duran.....	Secretary district No. 6	
	Francisco Figueroa Maestre.....	Judge district No. 7	
	Miguel Kearney.....	Judge district No. 8	
	Francisco Camacho.....	Marshal district No. 8	
	Ernesto Echevarria.....	Secretary district No. 8	
	Inez Castro.....	Judge district No. 9	
	Gerardo Gonzalez.....	Marshal district No. 9	
	Antonio Rey Gonzalez.....	Secretary district No. 9	
	Leon Cardere.....	Judge district No. 10	
	Daniel Pesante.....	Marshal district No. 10	
	José L. García.....	Secretary district No. 10	
	Otto Schoenrich.....	Judge district No. 11	
	Pedro Gonzalez.....	Marshal district No. 11	
	Juan Colberg.....	Judge district No. 13	
	Rodrigo Ramirez Vigo.....	Marshal district No. 13	
	Augusto Biagi.....	Secretary district No. 13	
	José Benet Colón.....	Judge district No. 16	
	Felipe Colón.....	Marshal district No. 16	
	V. Ubaldino Colón.....	Secretary district No. 16	
	Pedro Arroyo Santana.....	Judge district No. 17	
	José Huertas Sayas.....	Secretary district No. 17	
	José Veve y Calzada.....	Judge district No. 22	
	Juan José Caro.....	Secretary district No. 22	
	José Cordovas Berrios.....	Judge district No. 23	
	Juan de la C. Deipo.....	Marshal district No. 23	
	Francisco Cortés.....	Secretary district No. 23	
	Leandro Aponte.....	Judge district No. 24	
	Miguel A. Rivera.....	Marshal district No. 24	

Appointments made by the governor of Porto Rico—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Office.	Address.
1904. June 29	Jose Gimenez	Justice of the peace	Adjuntas.
	Francisco Azuar	do	Anasco.
	Ramon Fournier	do	Bayamon.
	Pedro Monclova	do	Juana Diaz.
	Juan Ramirez	do	Lajas.
	Abdon Muxo Vazquez	do	Las Marias.
	Carlos Nieves	do	Toa Alta.
	Juan J. Famania	do	Santa Isabel.
	Vicente F. Rodriguez	Marshal district court	Guayama.
	Angel Garcia Veve	Secretary district court	do.
	William Oppenheimer	Interpreter and deputy secretary district court.	do.
	Francisco Roig Bayonet	Marshal district court	Humacao.
	Jesus L. Pereyo	Secretary district court	do.
	Enrique Rossy	Marshal district court	Mayaguez.
	William Falbe	Secretary district court	do.
	Francisco Barnes Playa	Marshal district court	Ponce.
	Genaro Vidal	Secretary district court	do.
	Felix W. Preston	Interpreter and deputy secretary district court.	do.
	Miguel Canellas	Marshal district court	San Juan.
	Luis Mendez Vas.	Secretary district court	do.
	Isodoro Delgado	Interpreter and deputy secretary district court.	do.
	Francisco del Valle, jr	Municipal judge district No. 1 ..	
	Francisco Soriano	Marshal district No. 1	
	Francisco La Salle	Secretary district No. 1	
	Severo Valdez	Marshal district No. 7	
	Gustavo Vidal Dominguez	Secretary district No. 7	
	Ramon Gutierrez	Marshal district No. 12	
	Alvaro Fernandez	Secretary district No. 12	
	Domingo Sepulveda	Municipal judge district No. 14 ..	
	Rodolfo Santona	Marshal district No. 14	
	Enrique Gonzales Mena	Secretary district No. 14	
	Juan Roig	Municipal judge district No. 15 ..	
	Modesto Torres	Marshal district No. 15	
	Juan Arroyo	Secretary district No. 15	
	Francisco Carreras Bou	Marshal district No. 17	
	Gabriel Capo Cintron	Marshal district No. 18	
	Guillermo Alvarez Sancho	Secretary district No. 18	
	Angel M. Rodriguez	Municipal judge district No. 19 ..	
	Jaime Garcia	Marshal district No. 19	
	Joaquin Colon Delgado	Secretary district No. 19	
	Salvador Fulladosa	Municipal judge district No. 21 ..	
	Jose Hernandez Zeno	Marshal district No. 21	
	Francisco Gonzalez	Secretary district No. 21	
	Jose C. Ramos	Judge district No. 18	
	Felix Cordova Davila	Judge district No. 20	
	Pedro Vergne de la Concha	Marshal district No. 20	
	Hermogenes Alvarez	Secretary district No. 20	
	Wistremundo Ortiz	Secretary district No. 24	
	Edelmiro Mendez	Justice of the peace	Lares.
	Jose Bazan	do	San Juan.
	Luis Vadi	do	Aguada.
	Miguel Babilonia	do	Aguadilla.
	Pio Rechani	do	Aguas Buenas.
	Teodoro Gonzalez	do	Aibonito.
	Ramon G. Leyro	do	Cabo Rojo.
	Jose Garcia de Quevedo 2d	do	Cayey.
	Ramon Montes Ganzauez	do	Ciales.
	Miguel A. Rivera	do	Coamo.
	Jose A. Santiago	do	Comerio.
	A. Fuentes Reyes	do	Guayama.
	Francisco Lopez Cepero	do	Humacao.
	Ramon Maldonado Gazo	do	Manati.
	Manuel J. Sanchez	do	Maricao.
	Oscar Porrata	do	Naguabo.
	Vicente Nieves Acevedo	do	Rio Piedras.
	Calixto Carrera	do	Sabana Grande.
	Sebastian Quintana	do	San German.
	Juan B. Angelo	do	San Sebastian.
	Modesto de Rio	do	Vieques.
	Fernando Caballero	do	Arecibo.
	Ignacio Berrios Carrasquillo	do	Caguas.
	Pedro G. Amador	do	Camuy.
	Amallo Cepeda	do	Carolina.
	Jose Rafols	do	Isabela.
	Ramon Maria Sifre	do	Mayaguez.
	Jose S. Cordero	do	Morovis.
	Esteban Salicrup	do	Ponce.
	Felipe Rivera	do	Rio Grande.

List of foreign corporations registered.

Name.	Agents.	Address.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.....	Mullenhoff & Korber.....	San Juan.
City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.....	Edwin L. Arnold.....	Do.
Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Co.....	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.....	Do.
Lancashire Insurance Co.....	Mullenhoff & Korber.....	Do.
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co.....	do.....	Do.
New York Life Insurance Co.....	L. Sanchez Morales.....	Do.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.....	Fritze, Lundt & Co.....	Do.
North German Fire Insurance Co.....	Mullenhoff & Korber.....	Do.
Northern Assurance Co.....	J. Ocha y Hermano.....	Do.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.....	J. T. Silva & Co.....	Do.
Prussian National Insurance Co.....	Mullenhoff & Korber.....	Do.
Royal Insurance Co.....	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.....	Do.
The Port America Co.....	Eduardo Lugo Viña.....	Rio Piedras.
San Juan Light and Transit Co.....	Chas. C. Benson.....	San Juan.
San Juan and Rio Piedras R. R. Co.....	do.....	Do.
American Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	F. M. Pennock.....	Do.
Guanica Central.....	Julius Umbach.....	Ponce.
Swift & Co.....	H. H. Cloy.....	San Juan.
New Colonial Co.....	William Shand Marr.....	Canovanas Sugar Factory, Loiza.
American Colonial Bank.....	E. L. Arnold.....	San Juan.
New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.....	J. Ramon Latimer.....	Do.
Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Co.....	Finlay Brothers and Waymouth Trading Co.....	Do.
Porto Rican American Tobacco Co.....	Luis Toro.....	Do.
San Juan Ice and Refrigerating Co.....	Hubert Needham Clarity.....	Do.
Canovanas Sugar Factory.....	Richard Silberrad Brown.....	Loiza.
American West Indies Trading Co.....	Gregorio Lopez y Falco.....	Cangas.
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co.....	J. Ocha y Hermano.....	San Juan.
North German Insurance Co.....	Fritze, Lundt & Co.....	Do.
Fire Insurance Co., of 1877.....	J. Ocha y Hermano.....	Do.
Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada.....	Gandia & Stubbe.....	Do.
Palatine Insurance Co.....	do.....	Do.
Mannheim Insurance Co.....	Mullenhoff & Korber.....	Do.
Commercial Union Assurance Co.....	Finlay Bros. & Waymouth Trading Co.....	Do.
The Atena Powder Co.....	Dooley, Smith & Co.....	Do.
Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Co.....	Fritze, Lundt & Co.....	Do.
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.....	do.....	Do.
The Porto Rico Cigar Co.....	Albert A. David.....	Do.
The Porto Rico Fruit Co.....	Arthur B. Mitchell.....	Bayamon.
Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico.....	Francisco de P. Acuña.....	Do.
Columbia Improvement Co.....	David Daly.....	Ponce.
The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York.....	Wm. Korber.....	San Juan.
Ponce Railway and Light Co.....	David Daly.....	Ponce.
German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.....	Villar & Co.....	San Juan.
Fidelity and Deposit Co., of Maryland.....	Edwin L. Arnold.....	Do.
American Railroad Co., of Porto Rico.....	Auguste Duval.....	Do.
West India Oil Co.....	J. A. Fricker.....	Do.
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co.....	Villar & Co.....	Do.
Porto Rico Leaf Tobacco Co.....	L. Toro.....	Do.
The Singer Manufacturing Co.....	Robert Love Miller.....	Do.
The Gustavo Preston Co.....	W. D. Sheldon.....	Naguabo.
Central Los Caños.....	Hermann J. F. Pohlmann.....	Arecibo.
The Porto Rico Export Co.....	Marcial Suarez.....	Cayey.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.....	Gandia & Stubbe.....	San Juan.
Mayaguez Electric Co.....	Pascual Cobos.....	Mayaguez.
British America Assurance Co.....	J. T. Silva Banking and Commercial Co.....	San Juan.
The Porto Rico Telephone Co.....	Conrad O. Palau.....	Do.
The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.....	James Heartt Van Buren.....	Do.
Central Union Life Insurance Co.....	Chas. W. Drees.....	Do.
International Lloyd Joint Stock Insurance Co.....	Isidro A. Sanchez.....	Do.
The Porto Rico Sugar Factory (Limited).....	John F. Finlay.....	Do.
The Candelaria Fruit Co.....	Nathaniel A. Walcott.....	Do.
The Mutual Plantation Co.....	do.....	Do.
The Bayamon Fruit Co.....	Samuel P. Bates.....	Do.
The Porto Rico Planters' Co.....	John H. Hanaford.....	Do.
American Surety Co.....	Conrado Palau.....	Do.
Compañía Anonima de la Luz Electrica de Ponce.....	E. Salazar.....	Ponce.
Waldrop Photographic Co.....	John P. Waldrop.....	San Juan.
Espinosa Fruit Co.....	John H. Hanaford.....	Do.
Cayey-Caguas Tobacco Co.....	Henry W. Dooley.....	Do.
Vandergrift Construction Co.....	John M. Belknap.....	Do.
The Industrial Co. of Porto Rico.....	Luis Toro.....	Do.
The Pantaybrow Co.....	J. W. Chapman.....	Mayaguez.
Ponce and Guayama Railroad Co.....	W. J. Lowrie.....	Central Aguirre.
Compagnie des Sucreries de Porto Rico.....	Henri Manowry.....	Ponce.

List of domestic corporations.

Name.	Principal place of business.
Peoples' Cooperative Building, Savings, and Loan Association.....	San Juan.
The Walker Cotton and Industrial Co	Do.
La Carmelita Co.....	Ponce.
The San Juan News.....	San Juan.
The Porto Rico Publishing Co	Do.
The Bonnie Fruit Co	Do.
The Pioneer Fruit Co. of Porto Rico	Do.
The American Grocery and Ship Supply Co	Do.
The Helmdel Gold Mining Co. of Porto Rico.....	Do.
Walcott Fruit and Land Co	Do.
Arecibo Fruit Co	Do.
Stewart & Woodson.....	Do.
Porto Rico Salt Co.....	Mayaguez.

Associations registered from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Name and location.	Date on which regulations were presented in this office.	Date on which the first regulations were or are to be considered approved.	Remarks.
The Fruit Growers' Association of Porto Rico, San Juan.	Aug. 7, 1903	Aug. 15, 1903	
Unión del arte Culinario, San Juan.....	Aug. 20, 1903	Aug. 28, 1903	
Gremio de Panaderos de Cayey, Cayey.....	June 30, 1903	July 8, 1903	
Federación de los Espiritistas de Puerto Rico, Mayaguez.	June 26, 1903	July 4, 1903	
Unión Benéfica de Amigos, Sabana Grande.....	May 11, 1903	May 19, 1903	Dissolved Apr. 13, 1904.
Grupode Amigos, San Juan	Apr. 15, 1903	Apr. 23, 1903	
El Porvenir, Juana Díaz.....	Sept. 11, 1903	Sept. 19, 1903	
Asociación de Abogados del Distrito de Mayaguez, Mayaguez.	Sept. 15, 1903	Sept. 23, 1903	
Unión de Rezagadores, San Juan.....	May 7, 1903	May 15, 1903	
Unión No. 300, San Juan.....	June 20, 1903	June 28, 1903	
Gremio de Panaderos de la Ciudad de Guayama y zona de Arroyo, Guayama.	Feb. 14, 1903	Feb. 22, 1903	
Unión de Torcedores, San Juan	Nov. 19, 1903	Nov. 27, 1903	
Cosmos, Ponce.....	Dec. 23, 1903	Dec. 31, 1903	
Centro Demócrata, San Germán.....	do	do	
Círculo Puertorriqueño, San Juan.....	Oct. 19, 1903	Oct. 27, 1903	
Gremio de Panaderos de la Zona Urbana de Salinas, Salinas.	Dec. 5, 1903	Dec. 13, 1903	
Gremio de Tabaqueros de Manatí, Manatí	Feb. 19, 1903	Feb. 27, 1903	
La Unión Pacífica, Cataño	Aug. 7, 1903	Aug. 15, 1903	Dissolved Nov. 25, 1903.
Círculo Lumen, Ponce	June 27, 1903	July 5, 1903	
Luz del Porvenir, San Sebastián	Dec. 11, 1903	Dec. 18, 1903	
Unión de Detallistas, Arecibo.....	Oct. 20, 1903	Oct. 28, 1903	
La Vanguardia del Progreso, San Juan.....	Nov. 28, 1903	Dec. 6, 1903	
El Lazo Rojo, San Juan	Mar. 31, 1903	Apr. 8, 1903	
Gremio de Maquinistas y Fogoneros, San Juan	Sept. 30, 1903	Oct. 8, 1903	
Artisanos de Borinquen, San Juan.....	Apr. 23, 1903	May 1, 1903	
Los Hijos del Trabajo, Bayamón.....	May 28, 1904	Nov. 1, 1888	Constituted under Spanish rules.
Casino de Yauco, Yauco	Apr. 8, 1904	Apr. 16, 1904	
Amor al Bien, Cabo Rojo	Mar. 29, 1904	Apr. 6, 1904	
The Humane Society of Porto Rico, San Juan	Jan. 14, 1904	Jan. 22, 1904	
Obreros de San Juan, San Juan	June 6, 1904	June 14, 1904	
Amparo, San Juan	Mar. 15, 1904	Mar. 23, 1904	
Grupo del Lazo Social, Añasco	Apr. 19, 1904	Apr. 27, 1904	
La Protectora, Cabo Rojo	Mar. 5, 1904	Mar. 13, 1904	

Statement of associations, the regulations of which have been presented in this office and have not been entered in the proper register because the record of constitution of same have not as yet been received.

Name and location.	Date on which regulations were presented in this office.	Date on which the first regulations were or are to be considered approved.
Libertad Borinquenia, San Juan	June 13, 1904	June 21, 1904
Gremio de Panaderos, Coamo	May 18, 1904	May 26, 1904
Live Stock Association of Porto Rico, San Juan	Mar. 16, 1904	Mar. 24, 1904
Puerto Rico No. 271, Cataño	May 19, 1904	May 27, 1904
El Club, Gurabo	June 8, 1904	June 16, 1904
Esperanza, Comerio	June 25, 1904	
Gremio de Toneleros, Mayaguez	June 30, 1904	

List of notaries public in Porto Rico registered from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Name.	Residence.	Date registered in secretary's office.
Cruz Castro	San Juan	July 8, 1903
Horacio Sastraño Belavol y Veve	Ponce	Sept. 18, 1903
Eugenio de Jesus Lopez Gastambide	San Juan	Do.
J. Salvador Amill Negroni	Mayaguez	Oct. 9, 1903
Epifanio Fernandez Vangu	Arecibo	Oct. 29, 1903
Antonio Suliveres y Rivera	do	Nov. 11, 1903
Oswaldo Alfonso y Bauza	Utua	Nov. 17, 1903
Manuel Paz Urdaz	Arecibo	Nov. 20, 1903
Alberto Brusi y Alvarez	Camuy	Dec. 5, 1903
Carlos F. Chardón	Ponce	Jan. 29, 1904
T. D. Mott, jr	San Juan	Feb. 19, 1904
Angel Padró	Arecibo	Feb. 27, 1904
Celestino Dominguez Rubio	Guayama	Mar. 8, 1904
Felix Santoni	Arecibo	Apr. 6, 1904

List of franchises applied for in Porto Rico from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Compañía Anonima de la Luz Electrica de Ponce.—Application for franchise to generate, sell, and distribute electrical energy in the municipality of Ponce. To franchise committee, and granted October 12, 1903.

Central Provedencia Company.—Application for franchise to use 300 liters per second of the waters of the Rio de Patillas for grinding cane. To franchise committee, and granted March 28, 1904.

Gumil, José Almodavar.—Application for a franchise to erect a public bath house on the beach at Cataño. Referred to franchise committee September 10, 1903.

Rieckoff, Adolfo.—Application to rent the island called "Carenero" for \$75 per annum. To franchise committee July 28, 1903.

Saint, Percy, and Noble, W. D.—Application for franchise for 600 portencias of mining claims in the island of Mona. To franchise committee, and granted October 12, 1903.

Ysasa, Francisco.—Application for franchise to dam the Rio Casey for the purpose of securing water power to run a cane mill. Referred to franchise committee June 13, 1903.

Doria, Miguel de Porrata.—Application for new franchise covering certain old concessions claimed to have been granted him by the Spanish Government. Referred to franchise committee and granted to Percy Saint, October 12, 1903. Mona Island Phosphate Company, of New Orleans, La., now seeks transfer of above franchise to them.

American Railroad Company of Porto Rico.—Application for franchise to construct branch track from Ponce city to the playa of Ponce. Referred to franchise committee November 18, 1903.

Fanatauzzi, C. & J.—Application for franchise to construct private telephone line between their office in San Juan and their estates Felicita and Cuatro Calles Palma. Referred to franchise committee January 28, 1904.

Fanatauzzi, C. & J.—Application to use 2,000 gallons of water per minute from Rio Grande de Patillas, near hacienda Felicita, for irrigation and power. Referred to the franchise committee February 13, 1904.

Ponce and Guayama Railroad Company.—Application for transfer to it of the franchise granting to the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico the right to construct a railroad from Ponce to Guayama. Referred to franchise committee and granted April 2, 1904.

Ponce Railway and Light Company.—Application for franchise to draw water from the Portuguese River for the purpose of condensation, said water to be returned to said river. Referred to franchise committee and granted March 9, 1904.

Wenar, Joseph.—Application for lease of certain lands in Puerta de Tierra for the purpose of erecting a hotel. Referred to the franchise committee March 28, 1904.

Ponce Railway and Light Company.—Application for franchise to construct freight and coal spur at Ponce Playa. Referred to the franchise committee April 11, 1904.

Balseiro & Gorgetti.—Application for franchise to use 400 liters per second of the water of the brook Cimarona, near Barceloneta, for purposes of irrigation; also to use the waters of same stream for generating electricity for light and power. Referred to the franchise committee April 18, 1904.

Yauco Electric-Light Company.—Application for franchise to construct and operate an electric light and power plant in the district of Yauco. Referred to the franchise committee April 21, 1904.

Ponce Telephone Company.—Application for new franchise to it or franchise to a new company for operating and maintaining telephone system. Referred to franchise committee April 28, 1904.

Ponce Railway and Light Company.—Application for franchise to make certain extensions in the Playa of Ponce for the better handling of freight from vessels. Referred to the franchise committee May 17, 1904.

Porto Rico Railway, Light, and Power Company.—Application for extension of time for completion of certain work to be done under the Vandegrift franchise and for certain amendments to said franchise. (Vandegrift franchise transferred to this company.) Referred to the franchise committee May 19, 1904.

Wenar, Joseph.—Application for certain franchise to use certain lands near Bayamon, which are submerged, upon the best terms and conditions the executive council will grant. Referred to the franchise committee June 18, 1904.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., July 1, 1904.

SIR: The year 1903-4 has witnessed radical changes in the department of justice. The last legislature created the department of health, charities, and correction, and by the provisions of the new law the administrative direction and control of the penal institutions of the island were transferred to that department. It will not be necessary, therefore, to make further reference to the subject.

PRACTICE ACT.

Early in the fall of 1903 this department began the preparation of a practice act. The nature of this act has been freely discussed by the bar of the island, and it was generally understood that the legislature would deal with the question at its January session of 1904. To the end that the subject might be fully understood and presented in time to be fairly considered by the bar and the people generally, this office prepared a practice act, called the code of civil procedure of Porto Rico, and caused the same to be printed before the meeting of the legislature.

In connection with the establishment of the new code of civil procedure a judiciary act was prepared in which many radical changes were made from the old system then in force. The offices of sheriff and clerk were established and a stenographer provided, and all of the machinery of a State court of the United States made ready. These laws were also published prior to the meeting of the legislature, so that when that body met in January the questions to be presented were reasonably well understood by the people as well as the bench and bar.

Under the old system the island was divided into five judicial districts, with three judges on each bench and a substitute judge, making sixteen judges of courts of general jurisdiction. The clerical force employed in the different offices I will not attempt to state, but it constituted a large body of men, averaging, I think, from five to twelve men in each of the different courts.

The processes of the courts were served by policemen, or by alguazils—an office corresponding to that of bailiff in the American organization. There were many functions to be performed in connection with the old courts, and every function required an officer.

By the judiciary act adopted in January, and by the acts creating the offices of sheriff, clerk, and stenographer, the executive and clerical forces of courts will, I think, be reduced more than two-thirds in number, and consequently in expense.

The code of civil procedure was a revolutionary step for the people of Porto Rico to take. It is as much unlike the practice act under which their proceedings have for so many years been conducted as one system can be different from another.

While the new act was not adopted without a struggle, yet the opposition to it was not based upon opposition to an American procedure act. The fact that a material change in the procedure was not more stoutly resisted is worthy of comment. Any State in the Union would strongly resist an effort to so generally revolutionize its entire practice as to require the members of the bar, who had been educated, trained, and had practiced under a well-established system, to accept a change so radical as to require them, as well as the courts themselves, to begin anew the study of their profession. It was therefore but natural that here and there a stand should have been made by some of the lawyers to retain in the new law certain of the old practices which they did not like to see pass away and which we all conceded to be good. But it was evident that a code based partly upon the American system and partly upon the old Spanish procedure must be a failure, and hence the friends of the new code insisted upon its passage without taking from any part of it a single phase of its American character.

This form of the practice act was finally conceded by the bar of Porto Rico to be best; and as many of the strongest lawyers of the island were in the legislature, the measure finally passed as recommended by this department, practically without a change. So that the second great change noted in this report as the result of a year's work, and as affecting materially the administration of the forces of this department, was the adoption of the code of civil procedure, the judiciary act, and the creation of the offices of sheriff and clerk, all in full accord with and under the same practices that obtain in the United States.

All of these important steps were taken by the legislature with the approval of the people of Porto Rico. The change was not made because the members of the bar or the courts were dissatisfied with their old code. I think the exact contrary is true. I believe they were partial to the old code; and many lawyers who voted for the new

procedure act believed, and still believe, that the old Spanish procedure is the most scientifically constructed piece of legal work in the world. The establishment of these new and radical changes, then, may properly be attributed to the desire of the people of Porto Rico to place themselves fully in line with the other States and Territories of the United States.

As a rule, the simplicity of the new code appeals to them, and estimating it from the study they have given it, without having practiced under it, the Porto Rican lawyers express themselves as highly pleased with what they think will prove to be at least a more expeditious method of court work than they have heretofore been accustomed to; but nevertheless the adoption of the new code and the new laws was the outcome of a patriotic desire on the part of the Porto Rican people to place themselves in close touch with, and to make themselves a part of, the United States in spirit and in fact.

A good portion of the first half of the year was spent in the preparation and presentation in various ways of the work herein alluded to. It is by no means perfect yet, and the act of the legislature establishing the courts needs many touches and amendments to make it satisfactory in construction as well as in form. The peculiar wording, and some of the failures to provide necessary adjuncts to the courts, are due to changes made in the law during the last moments of a long and tedious session of the legislature. But all of these things may, and will be, corrected at the next session.

We now have a penal code and code of criminal procedure; a civil code and code of civil procedure. We are still without any law covering the production of testimony, but several prominent lawyers are working on rules of evidence, even at this early date, and we are assured that the next legislature will add to our newly-constructed laws a chapter on evidence that will in a short time develop into the use of those rules common to the courts of the United States, which in all other respects the courts of Porto Rico now follow.

I will say in conclusion that the practice act is very brief and simple in its requirements, and yet I think broad enough in its provisions to cover the requisites of the law.

The last half of the year was consumed in the passage of these acts through the legislature, the recommendation of numerous officials connected with the courts, and in the preparations necessary for the opening of the entire system at the beginning of the fiscal year 1904-5. These officers have all been appointed and confirmed, and are now ready to take up the task of applying the new practice act, and with new and different forces on the clerical and executive sides of the courts. The work will be undertaken in good faith and with enthusiasm, and I feel perfectly assured will be a success from the first.

SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court continues to hold its sessions in the quarters assigned it in the Santo Domingo barracks. On the fourth of this month Hon. Louis Sulzbacher completed four years of service as an associate justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico. At the expiration of his term of office he was appointed by the President to a United States territorial judgeship for the western district of Indian Territory, and on the 18th of May he departed for his new field of labor. Judge Sulzbacher carried with him the sincere respect of the people of Porto Rico and of the bench and bar. The President has appointed as his successor Hon. Adolph G. Wolf, who is expected in San Juan early in July, and he will take his position on the bench as an associate justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico upon his arrival.

Under the code of civil procedure the supreme court makes its own rules, and the bar anticipates some changes in the practice of that court, although no radical steps are needed or expected.

The clerical force employed in the supreme court has been very large and will be somewhat reduced for the coming fiscal year, but not so that the court will in any way be crippled in its work. Heretofore it has not been the practice to file briefs nor transcripts in the supreme court, corresponding to the practice of that character in the United States, but the court now has under serious consideration the question of requiring briefs to be filed in all cases, thus carrying into effect the rule obtaining in all of the State courts, as well as in the Supreme Court of the United States.

A further practice peculiar to Porto Rico, in the supreme as well as in all other courts, has been that the judges write all of the orders, judgments, and decrees issued by them. Of course this adds to the clerical force, and hence to the expense of the courts. It is hoped that the American practice will be followed in this respect also, and that the lawyers will be required to draw their own papers and submit them to the courts for approval, as is generally the custom in the States.

There are many slight changes which the supreme court can make that will be of great value to the people from the standpoint of economy, and especially changes that will make of it an American court.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.

The new act left but one judge upon each bench, following in this respect the American system, and the number of districts was increased by two. New districts were established with Guayama and Aguadilla, respectively, as the capitals and after which they were named. The jurisdiction of the district courts was in no manner changed.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Under the old system the municipal courts were not vested with criminal jurisdiction. There were 48 municipal courts in the island. Under the new act the number was reduced to 24, and their jurisdiction increased by giving to the municipal judges jurisdiction of misdemeanors in criminal matters and up to and including \$500 in civil causes. In other words, the municipal courts are now courts of limited jurisdiction and are insular organizations, paid from the insular funds, and returning all fines and costs into the insular treasury.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

The justices of the peace have been slightly reduced in number as well as in salary, and the clerical forces heretofore allotted to those courts entirely taken away. A bailiff, who takes the place of a constable, is allowed each justice of the peace. The justice of the peace is without civil jurisdiction, probably the result of a mistake, and his criminal jurisdiction is limited to a punishment by fine not exceeding \$15 or not to exceed thirty days in jail.

COURT-HOUSES.

The insular government is now provided with court-houses belonging to the government at Ponce and Arecibo. The United States Government transferred the barracks at Ponce to the people of Porto Rico, and the premises are now occupied by the United States district court, the insular district court, and the municipal courts, while the ground floor is utilized as a district jail for the Ponce district.

During the year, also, under an appropriation made by the legislature a year ago last winter, the government purchased the building at Arecibo in which court had been held, paying \$8,000 for the structure. It furnishes ample quarters for the district and municipal courts. At San Juan the courts are still occupying the government building known as the Santo Domingo Barracks. At Humacao, Aguadilla, Guayama, and Mayaguez the government is paying rent for its court facilities, and the district and municipal courts are in each case located in the same building.

TRIAL BY JURY.

In my report one year ago I commented somewhat at length on trial by jury and its future prospects as a part of the judicial system in Porto Rico. It will be remembered that in said report I stated that while many people believed trial by jury to be premature in this country it was my opinion that the practice had come to stay. In the short space of one year my former observation has been entirely confirmed. Trial by jury is now as much a feature of the legal procedure in Porto Rico as any other phase of its judicial life.

The United States court, by the example it has furnished in presenting the jury system, has been of inestimable value as an educator, but it has not brought home to the people the substance of the principle involved as thoroughly as have the jury trials held in the insular courts. The reason for the distinction is that in the United States court juries have been composed of men who could speak and understand the English language, and this fact carried with it the study and experience of which the Porto Rican, without training in the language or observation in the United States, has not had the advantage. Hence the successful operation of the jury system by the people of Porto Rico is but another illustration of the readiness with which they adjust themselves to the new laws and practices, and the application of the various writs upon which rest the most important personal and property rights of men.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION.

Carrying this thought still further, and illustrative of the work that has been accomplished, I also recall to your attention the fact that one year ago my annual report dwelt at some length upon the labor to which this department was subjected in examining expedientes (records) coming from litigants before the different courts, accompanied by complaints of various kinds reflecting upon the fairness or the judicial integrity of the trial court. One year ago expedientes of the character stated reached this office every day, and five or six a week is a very low estimate of the weekly number received. This practice was due to the fact that the people had been so long subjected to an administrative form of government that they did not recognize the difference between legislative, executive, and judicial powers. It had always been their custom to appeal to the administrative side of the government for a remedy for all wrongs, or fancied wrongs, received either at the hands of the courts, or from any other source. This practice has entirely disappeared. I do not remember having received a complaint of this character during the year 1904. This remarkable change is due to the fact that the people now understand and heartily welcome the advent of an independent judiciary, and they freely exercise the right of appeal and adjudicate their differences in the courts. This condition, together with the success already assured in handling the jury system, carries the people of Porto Rico a long distance toward the object of their ambition, which is the exercise of that local self-government characteristic of the people of the United States.

If the new judiciary acts shall prove successful, under which the clerks and sheriffs of all courts and the municipal judges are to be elected, then indeed may the people, not only of Porto Rico, but of the United States, feel extremely gratified at the readiness with which the

ideals and practices of a republican form of government have been adopted by the inhabitants of this island. The success which I believe awaits the experiment just referred to will be conclusive evidence of the ambition of Porto Ricans to enjoy those personal and political privileges which the people of the United States obtained at so heavy a cost.

DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS.

I anticipate for the coming year about the same volume of business in this department that was transacted during the year 1903-4, although I believe we shall accomplish the work with a slightly reduced force owing to the changed character of the work. Our correspondence continues to be very voluminous. During the past year the office handled 16,642 communications. Owing to the introduction of the new practice act, and the establishing of an entirely new judicial system, the first quarter, and perhaps half of the coming year, may witness an increase in the volume of correspondence, while during the latter half of the year I anticipate a great reduction in this class of work.

The Porto Ricans have been very ambitious to have their own people advanced to positions of responsibility under the government. An opportunity having occurred in this department of carrying into effect this expressed wish of the people, it has been done. Hon. Frank Feuille, who for more than two years served as assistant attorney-general, and whose services to this department and to Porto Rico can not be overestimated, will take the position of instruction judge on the first day of the new fiscal year. This is a position created by the new law and gives to the judge referred to the powers of a district judge, but requires of him that he go from place to place, as the Attorney-General may direct, to assist the courts in the establishment of the new procedure act. While his services will be seriously missed in this office, yet we anticipate that in his broader field of action he will be of greater service to the department and to the establishment in Porto Rico of the practice common to the American courts. Mr. Libertad Torres Grau will take his place as assistant attorney-general, a promotion from the position of fiscal. He is a faithful officer and a lawyer of good judgment, and I believe that the result of his labors will go far to justify the ambition of the people of Porto Rico to see their own citizens advancing to positions of trust and importance.

COURT BUSINESS.

As an appendix hereto I attach the statistics showing the business of the different courts of the island during the fiscal year just closed, which statement will fully explain itself and need not receive comment.

I beg to say in conclusion that this department is very hopeful of the future. During the legislative session just closed it received the most loyal support at the hands of the Porto Rican lawyers and legislators in every effort directed toward the establishment of American courts and practices in the island. The establishment of the new judiciary, the code of civil procedure, and the offices of sheriff, clerk, and stenographer, all with the same duties and performing the same functions as are performed by similar officers in the United States, received the cordial and hearty support of the people. This very important fact, in connection with the wonderful rapidity and ease with which the people have adjusted themselves to the new laws, new rights, and the new privileges which go with them, all so foreign and so radically different from their old laws, old practices, and old privileges, gives more emphasis to the confidence in the future of the people of Porto Rico than the mere statement of any opinion could furnish.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully,

WILLIS SWEET,

Attorney-General.

HON. WILLIAM H. HUNT,

Governor of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

Business transacted by the supreme court of Porto Rico during fiscal year 1903-4.

Classification of cases.	Cases pending July 1, 1903.	Cases entered from June 30, 1903, to July 1, 1904.	Cases tried.	Judgments confirmed.	Judgments reversed.	New trials ordered.	Cases pending July 1, 1904.
Criminal	6	68	66	53	5	8	8
Civil	66	151	140				77
Contentious, administrative	2	2	3				1
Appeals from departmental decisions		11	11				
Appeals in queja (complaints against acts of judges of lower courts)		13	13				
Mandamus		5	5				
Writ of certiorari		3	3				
Questions of jurisdiction		1	1				
Habeas corpus		21	21				

CIVIL BUSINESS.

District court.	Cases pending July 1, 1903.	Cases entered during fiscal year 1903-4.	Cases tried during fiscal year.	Cases pending July 1, 1904.	Appeals taken.
Arecibo	270	268	310	228	42
Humacao	72	332	256	148	20
Mayaguez	301	629	380	550	30
Ponce	382	272	247	407	7
San Juan	276	466	535	267	87

Business transacted by the supreme court of Porto Rico during fiscal year 1903-4—Cont'd.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

District court.	Cases pending July 1, 1903.	Cases entered, June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	Cases tried during fiscal year.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Cases pending July 1, 1904.
Arecibo	27	779	575	432	166	23
Humacao	99	538	340	293	114	169
Mayaguez	106	318	304	130	61	120
Ponce	142	1,208	1,314	408	136	36
San Juan	42	708	684	372	167	66

CRIMINAL CASES.

District court.	Jury trials.						
	Cases tried.	Verdicts of guilty.	Verdicts of not guilty.	Disagreements.	Appeals taken.	Misde-meanor cases.	Felony cases.
Arecibo	53	15	36	2	10	597	182
Humacao	1	1	1	1	8	366	172
Mayaguez	94	47	44	3	9	137	73
Ponce	20	8	8	4	15	821	529
San Juan	18	8	10	1	9	323	189

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,

San Juan, P. R., July 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the treasury department of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

The principal events of important occurrence during the year to which this report relates, affecting the finances of Porto Rico or the work of the treasury department, were the fact that insular expenditures for the first time equaled insular receipts, in fact slightly exceeded them, with the result that the balance standing to the credit of insular revenues available for expenditures at the close of the fiscal year is slightly less than it was at the close of the preceding year; the enactment of legislation changing in certain respects the system of taxation in the island; the assignment to the municipalities of a larger proportion of the general property tax in order to improve their financial condition; and the unsuccessful efforts that were made looking to the contracting by the insular government of a bonded indebtedness for public improvements and for other purposes.

The details regarding insular receipts and expenditures are shown in a series of tables appended to this report, which are analogous in all respects to those embraced in my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. The explanations necessary in order that these tables may be properly interpreted have already been given in my preceding reports, and need not here be repeated. From the first of these tables it will be seen that on June 30, 1904, the treasurer had in his custody funds amounting to \$864,446.16. This sum represents money standing to the credit both of insular revenues and of trust funds. The trust funds consist chiefly of money collected by the treasurer on behalf of the municipalities, and not paid over to them pending the settlement of accounts with them; the balance of the insular trust fund set aside by Congress from customs receipts for public improvements, and other sums held by the treasurer in trust for one purpose or another. The following statement shows the amount standing to the

credit of each of these two items and the institutions in which the total amount was deposited on June 30, 1904:

To the credit of insular revenues	\$332, 695. 87
To the credit of trust funds	531, 750. 29
Total	<u>864, 446. 16</u>

Deposited with—

Assistant treasurer of the United States at New York	300, 000. 00
First National Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan	200, 000. 00
American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan	364, 446. 16
Total	<u>864, 446. 16</u>

The similar statement for June 30, 1903, showed a total amount in the custody of the treasurer of \$1,285,043.16, of which \$344,310.58 stood to the credit of insular revenues. The diminution in the sum standing to the credit of trust funds is due to the expenditures that have been made during the year for public works from the trust fund set aside for that purpose. Comparing the item of money standing to the credit of insular revenues on June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904, it will be seen that on the latter date the amount was smaller by \$11,614.71 than it was on the former date. In other words, during the fiscal year 1903-4 ordinary expenditures exceeded receipts by this sum and the balance remaining on hand for future expenditures has been correspondingly reduced. This is the first year since the establishment of civil government in which insular expenditures have exceeded insular receipts. This showing is the result of the serious falling off that has taken place in the income derived by the island from customs receipts. The total amount received during the year on account of this item was only \$631,909.73, as against \$771,447.90 for the preceding year, showing a net loss for the year just closed, in comparison with the preceding year, of \$139,538.17. Had customs receipts been equal to those received in the past the operations of the year would have shown a handsome surplus. The diminution in customs receipts is due to the steady transfer of trade between other countries and the island from foreign countries to the United States.

It is probable that this shrinkage in receipts from customs duties will continue, though it is hardly likely that the loss will be as great as for the past year. Receipts from other sources do not show any important changes from prior fiscal years. The receipts on account of excise, property, and inheritance taxes are very nearly the same in amount as they were for the year 1902-3. Miscellaneous receipts show a tendency to increase, though this increase is not of sufficient importance to affect materially the insular budget.

While this showing of insular finances is not as satisfactory as that for former years, it is not, however, of such a character as need give rise to any serious concern. Insular expenditures can be kept within

the limits now provided by law, or, if necessary, can even be decreased, though the latter action would mean that as liberal appropriations could not in the future be made for the care and maintenance of roads and the extension of the public school system as have been voted in the past. It is not believed, however, that it will be necessary thus to curtail expenditures on account of these two very important items, as it will be quite possible to increase receipts on account of excise taxes by raising the rates which are now imposed. These rates are not by any means heavy, and they can be augmented somewhat without unduly burdening industry or the taxpayers. As long as insular receipts exceeded insular expenditures the legislature was unwilling to vote any increase in such taxes. Now that this condition of affairs no longer obtains, it is believed that the legislature will be willing to increase rates rather than that the island should forego the benefits that result from the improvement of the means of transportation in the island and the steady extension of the school system.

Several acts were passed by the insular legislature at its regular session which terminated March 10, 1904, which affected directly or indirectly the revenue system of the island. The more important changes brought about by these acts relate to the taxation of credits and the allowance of deductions on account of debts owing by taxpayers, the taxation of mortgages, the methods by which property is assessed for purpose of taxation, and the assignment of a larger proportion of the general property tax to the municipalities.

The revenue law as it was originally enacted provided that in the assessment of property for purposes of taxation taxpayers should be required to include in their returns, and to pay taxes upon, all of their credits as part of their personal property, but that they should be allowed to deduct from such credits all debts actually owing by them on the date of the assessment. The deduction thus allowed, however, could not in any case exceed the amount of the credits listed. Practically insurmountable difficulties were encountered in the effort to enforce these provisions in the actual administration of the law. It was impossible to secure even an approximation of accuracy and justice in the attempt to obtain a proper return of credits and debits. Nothing short of an expert examination of books and the verification of the statements of all taxpayers would enable the department to secure proper returns. Such an undertaking is of course out of the question.

In operation, therefore, these provisions led to the encouragement of fraudulent returns and of injustice to the honest taxpayers. The attempt to obtain such returns also entailed so heavy a burden upon the assessors, and complicated to so large an extent the whole work of assessing and revising the assessment of property, as seriously to interfere with the work of obtaining a complete and fair assessment of

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property in other more important respects in the island. In view of these circumstances it was accordingly thought best to abandon the effort to reach this class of intangible personal property. The law was accordingly changed so as to provide that in the future taxpayers shall not be taxed upon their credits nor be allowed any deductions on account of their debts.

In much the same manner the effort to tax mortgages as an interest in real estate to the mortgagee, except where an express covenant existed between the mortgagor and mortgagee that the former should pay the tax, and to allow the mortgagor to deduct from the assessed value of the property the amount of the mortgage, where the tax was paid by the mortgagee, did not give results at all commensurate with the complexity thereby introduced into the system of taxation. All new mortgages and all renewals of old mortgages invariably provided that the owner of the land should pay the entire tax, with the result that the object aimed at, of having the mortgagee pay the tax, failed of accomplishment.

Difficulty was also experienced, owing to the fact that mortgages were frequently paid off in annual installments, with the result that the value of the mortgage thus constantly changed, and it was impossible for the assessors to keep track of such changes. It was accordingly decided that no useful purpose was served by the effort to tax mortgages to the mortgagees as an interest in real estate, and the law was consequently changed so as to provide that thereafter real estate should be assessed to the owners at its full value, regardless of the fact of whether it was mortgaged or not. In order that no injustice might result from this change in the law, an exception was made in those cases where an arrangement had been entered into subsequent to the adoption of the original act of January 31, 1901, and prior to the adoption of the amending act, March 10, 1904, between mortgagor and mortgagee, under which the latter assumed the obligation of paying the tax upon the value of the mortgage. As has been said, however, there are very few cases in which such an arrangement has been made, and in these few this arrangement will continue in force but a short time. This exception, therefore, will only be of a temporary character. In respect to these changes, in regard to both the taxation of credits and mortgages, it should be stated that, owing to the absence of any maps or proper records of real estate, or of lists of taxpayers, the assessment of property in Porto Rico is an exceedingly difficult matter, and it is imperative that if the work be at all well done the system organized shall be as simple and direct as possible.

Two other changes of considerable importance, especially from the standpoint of administration, that were made in the revenue law related to the procedure employed in the assessment of property. The first of these modifications consists in changing from the system of self-

assessment, under which taxpayers are required to make a return of the amount and value of their property, which return is afterwards revised by assessors, to the system whereby valuations are directly made in the first instance by official assessors, and the taxpayers are then given an opportunity to appeal from such assessment to the board of review and equalization. The second lies in changing the law, so that it is possible to revise those assessments which are manifestly inequitable and in need of revision without going to the great trouble and expense of an entire revision of the assessment of all properties. Briefly stated, the reasons for making these changes are as follows:

When provision was made in the original revenue law of 1901 for the assessment of property it was evidently essential that the requirement should be made that all persons owning tangible property in the island should make a return of it and that blank forms should be supplied to them upon which to do so. With this assessment once made, however, there no longer existed the same necessity for the treasury department to go to the great trouble and expense of supplying each taxpayer in the island with a blank form upon which to make a return, of collecting the forms, going over them carefully to see that they were properly made and that the valuations were just, of notifying the taxpayers of all changes made in their returns, etc. In practically all cases taxpayers return their property at less than its true value, and it consequently becomes necessary for the assessors to increase values in nearly every case. Not only is no advantage, therefore, obtained through having the taxpayers make an original return, but on the other hand more dissatisfaction results from having these returns increased than would result if the assessors fixed the assessment in the first place. Under this latter system, moreover, whereby valuations are primarily fixed by the assessors and the taxpayer exercises a voice in the matter only through his right to appeal to the board of review and equalization, it is possible to obtain equality in the valuation of property to a far greater extent than can be secured when the values fixed by the thousands of different property owners have to be revised in the effort to bring them to the same standard of valuation.

The improvement in method resulting from this change to direct assessment is especially evident when taken in connection with the second modification of the law, whereby it is made possible to revise some without revising all assessments each year. The first assessment had, of course, to be a general assessment of all property. This assessment, as it was the first attempt that had ever been made to value all property in the island, and as there was an almost complete absence of maps, lists of taxpayers, and other desirable preliminary data, was evidently a matter of the greatest difficulty. Notwithstanding that every pains were taken to secure the best possible results,

and as large a measure of success as could possibly be expected was obtained, it was inevitable that the assessment resulting should present many omissions, duplications, and inequalities in valuation. The treasury department was accordingly confronted with the necessity for correcting these errors at the earliest possible moment. The attempt to do this was made through a second general assessment which was put through in 1902. The result of this effort can not be said to have been in every respect satisfactory. While existing irregularities were corrected, and a certain betterment of the assessment was secured, there still remained much to be desired. Experience obtained in making this assessment showed that the best results could only be obtained under a system whereby it would be possible for the assessors to concentrate their attention upon those properties only which were improperly assessed, or concerning the valuation of which either the taxpayer or the government believed that a change should be made. This could be done by doing away with the necessity for making a new assessment of the great bulk of properties concerning which no complaint existed, and allowing the valuations already fixed to continue in force until reason for making a change became apparent.

The law was accordingly changed, so that instead of the assessors having to furnish each taxpayer with a new schedule upon which to make a new return and of passing upon each return, it is made the duty of those officials merely to make a new assessment of those properties (1) which have not previously been assessed, (2) which in the opinion of the assessor should be revalued, because the first assessment was inequitable, because improvement or deterioration had taken place, or because of any other reason, (3) the revaluation of which is requested by the owner, or (4) the revaluation of which is requested by the municipal authorities of the district in which the property is located.

Under these provisions it will be noted that any party interested, either the government acting through the assessor, the municipal authorities interested in the amount of taxes received, or the taxpayer himself, can demand that a revision be made of the assessment of a property, but that in all other cases where the taxpayer and the government are satisfied with the existing assessment, no change need be made. Instead of having to value 50,000 or 60,000 properties during a period of two or three months the assessors are thus able to center their attention upon 4,000 or 5,000 properties, concerning the valuation of which dissatisfaction exists, or which have changed hands, been subdivided, or undergone change in any other way. It should be stated that whenever any property is revalued it is obligatory upon the assessor to notify its owner of the change that has been made in the assessment, and the owner then, if not satisfied with the change,

has the right to appeal to the board of review and equalization for the purpose of having the action of the assessors passed upon by that body.

The preparation of the tax rolls for the fiscal year 1904-5 was performed under this revised system, and the results attained were in the highest degree satisfactory. The valuations of nearly 10,000 properties were revised, most of which were undertaken upon the request of the owners. Notwithstanding the fact that the total assessed value of property in the island was increased several millions of dollars, little or no dissatisfaction on the part of the taxpayers was manifested; certainly the amount of such dissatisfaction did not compare with that which had attended all revisions of assessments in the past. A very small proportion of the taxpayers whose property was revised appealed to the board of revision and equalization. In all cases where such appeal was made the persons appealing were notified by letter when the board would meet and were given full opportunity to appear before it personally or by attorney for the purpose of presenting their cases. The board sat continuously for seventeen days and examined with care all appeals coming before it. In this connection I wish again to testify to the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which the two Porto Rican members of the board, Messrs. Guillermo Riefkohl and Carlos Cabrera, performed their very trying and arduous duties. These two gentlemen were also members of the preceding board of review which sat in 1902. They are thoroughly familiar with property values in the island and have personal knowledge of most of the important plantations. Their experience thus fitted them in a special way for the performance of their duties as members of the board. Without their assistance it would have been impossible to have adjusted satisfactorily the difficult questions relative to the assessment which had to be settled.

Owing to the fact that but a limited number of properties had to be examined and revalued each year it was possible for the department not only to insure that the work should be thoroughly and carefully done, but also to secure detailed description of all properties thus passed in review. For this purpose descriptive sheets relating to each of the important classes of property in the island were prepared and the assessor was required, in every case where the assessment of a property was revised, to fill in the appropriate sheet. There are thus forms calling for the detailed description of cane lands, orange lands, coffee lands, tobacco lands, cotton lands, pasture lands, miscellaneous lands, urban real estate, suburban real estate, and personal property. Copies of these forms are appended to this report. The data secured on these sheets enabled the department and the board of revision and equalization to determine whether assessors had properly performed their duties, and also whether the same valuations had been placed upon properties of the same character. The data secured in this way have also a high statistical value. It will only be a matter of two or

three years before the department will have a description of practically every property of any importance in the island and the tabulation of this data will present a comprehensive showing of the extent and character of the wealth of the island. As the assessors constitute a permanent force they can devote six or eight months of the year prior to April 1, the date upon which new tax rolls must be prepared, in filling in these sheets, and thus acquiring the necessary information upon which to base their action when the actual revision of assessments must be made.

In my preceding reports attention was called to the steps that had been taken to change the revenue law so that to as great an extent as possible the insular government and the municipal governments would have their own systems of taxation and not be dependent for their income upon the same sources of revenue. It was there pointed out that this could best be accomplished by repealing that portion of the law which provided for the payment to the municipalities of a portion of the receipts from excise taxes and in turning over to the municipalities to as great an extent as is practicable the proceeds of the general property tax. By an amendment to the revenue law passed in 1902 it was provided that during the fiscal year 1903-4 the municipalities, which had been receiving 15 per cent of the collections on account of excise taxes, should receive only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of such taxes, and that thereafter no part of such tax should be paid to them. Beginning with the fiscal year 1904-5, therefore, the system of excise taxes becomes exclusively an insular tax. An amendment made to the revenue law in 1904 made a further step in this direction by providing that beginning with the fiscal year 1904-5 the municipalities should have the power of levying a property tax of not exceeding four-fifths of 1 per cent instead of one-half of 1 per cent, as in the past, and that the insular tax rate should be reduced from one-half of 1 per cent to one-fifth of 1 per cent, leaving the total tax rate at the maximum of 1 per cent, as it has existed since the adoption of the present revenue law. This assignment of a larger portion of the property tax to the local governments is in the right direction and it is hoped that the time will come when this tax can be made exclusively a local tax. Even when this is done, however, the administration of the tax law should remain in the hands of the insular government, otherwise it is doubtful if that uniformity in the assessment of property and in the enforcement of the law, which it is of the utmost importance to obtain, can be secured. This is, however, a matter that can well be decided when the necessity for decision arises.

In addition to this assignment to the municipality of a larger portion of the general property tax, several other changes were made in existing law that affected in one way or another the financial system of the municipalities. The requirements that municipalities should pay

over to the local school boards not less than 15 and not more than 25 per cent of their receipts from taxation, and to the boards of road supervisors not less than 25 per cent of all the taxes collected from real estate in the rural portion of their districts was changed so that these two payments should, beginning with the fiscal year 1904-5, consist of 25 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, of the receipts of the municipalities from the general tax upon property real and personal. This change, while leaving the amounts going to the school board and board of road supervisors approximately what they were, simplifies very much the bookkeeping operations of both the municipalities and the insular government, and also enables the other local bodies to estimate more accurately what their probable receipts will be. In making the change the provision was also inserted that the amounts going to the school and road boards should be paid over directly to them by the treasurer of Porto Rico, instead of being transmitted through the municipal treasuries.

Another act of no little importance relative to the financial system of the municipalities that was passed at the session of the legislature of 1904 is that entitled "An act to provide for the relief of municipalities and school boards in Porto Rico," approved March 10, 1904, by which it is provided that the insular government may make advances or loan money from its general funds to the municipalities. The purpose of this act is to meet those cases in which the municipality desires to make an expenditure for public works, such, for example, as the construction of a schoolhouse or other public building which it would be unfair to charge in its entirety against the budget of a single year, or other cases in which a municipality is in urgent need of a larger sum of money than can well be raised in a single year. As the amount involved in these cases is not sufficiently large to warrant the expense and trouble of floating an issue of bonds, avail can not well be taken of the act authorizing the contracting of bonded indebtedness. Such contingencies it was therefore thought could best be met by providing that the insular government might advance to the municipalities the sums required under the condition that a moderate rate of interest should be paid by the municipalities on the loan, and that it should be repaid in annual installments. This arrangement is mutually beneficial to the insular government and to the municipalities. The insular government receives a fair rate of interest on its money and has a perfect security for its repayment, as it collects the general property tax for the municipalities, and, under the law, can make the deductions necessary to meet the installments as they fall due. The municipalities, on the other hand, obtain their money without any expense and pay a rate of interest much below that which they would have to pay if they had to borrow in the open market. An important provision

of the act is that no advance can be made pursuant to it except upon the approval of the executive council.

Turning now to the actual financial operations of the municipalities during the year, the most important feature requiring comment is the failure on the part of a considerable number of the municipalities to keep their appropriations within their available income, with the result that the year has closed with a greater or less amount of unpaid obligations standing upon their books. The extent to which this was the case is shown in the table appended to this report, showing the floating indebtedness of the municipalities on June 30, 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904. This problem of floating indebtedness is the most difficult one with which the municipalities have to deal. Floating indebtedness is accumulated as the result of the vicious methods pursued by the municipalities in making up their annual budgets of receipts and expenditures. In preparing their budgets the municipalities, in many cases, estimate their total receipts in a sum in excess of the income that they had actually received during the preceding year and then proceed to make appropriations on that basis. In consequence appropriations exceed income and the year is closed with unpaid obligations. The unfortunate feature is that this failure properly to estimate receipts is not the result of ignorance. The municipal authorities in most cases are well aware that their actual collections will not equal the income estimated for in their budgets, but notwithstanding this their desire to appropriate money leads them deliberately to provide for larger expenditures than their resources permit.

The action of the municipality of Ponce during the past two fiscal years is a glaring example of this failure to prepare a proper budget. Ponce is one of the wealthiest municipalities in the island and has an income adequate to meet all legitimate expenses. It, moreover, through its issue of bonds made provision for the payment of all of its floating indebtedness which was due and payable on June 30, 1902. Notwithstanding this it immediately began to accumulate a new indebtedness, which in the two succeeding years amounted to \$57,189.71. It is true that there are a number of the smaller municipalities which do not have an income adequate for their needs. This taken in connection with the fact that they are required by law to make certain appropriations, such, for example, as those for repayment of certificates of indebtedness and of certain salaries, has resulted in an inability on their part to meet all of their expenditures notwithstanding the best efforts and intentions on the part of the municipal authorities. Such a condition of affairs, however, is very exceptional, and there is no reason why, with proper management, the municipalities as a whole should not show a steady reduction in the total amount of their floating

indebtedness. Every effort is made through the treasury department and through the office of the secretary of Porto Rico to encourage the municipalities to prepare proper budgets, and if exception be made of two or three municipalities which have been the greatest offenders, progress in this direction can be noted.

The financial operations of the coming fiscal year ought to show improvement, as the municipalities will receive a somewhat larger income in consequence of the fact that they are authorized to fix the rate of the general-property tax for municipal purposes at four-fifths of 1 per cent instead of the maximum of one-half of 1 per cent. It is true that they will no longer receive any portion of the excise tax, which was formerly handed over to them, but this loss will not equal the increased revenue to be derived from the increase in the property tax rate which has been mentioned. The municipalities, moreover, under the change that was made at the last session of the legislature in the judicial system of the island, will be relieved of all expenditures on account of the administration of justice, with the exception of those connected with the justice of the peace courts. The insular police has been substituted in Ponce for the municipal police, and that municipality will in consequence be relieved of an expenditure which in 1902-3 amounted to \$26,410.46 and in 1903-4 to \$18,308.37.

The system of uniform accounting by municipalities, control over which is exercised by the treasury department of Porto Rico, has continued to work well. Appended to this report are four tables similar to those given in my preceding report, showing, respectively, (1) the actual income of municipalities by sources during the fiscal year 1903-4, (2) actual expenditures by items during the same year, (3) the floating indebtedness of municipalities on June 30, 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904, and (4) operations in respect to the issue and payment of certificates of indebtedness by municipalities to June 30, 1904. By a comparison of the figures given by these tables with those shown in the tables for the fiscal year 1902-3, contained in the third annual report of the governor of Porto Rico, it is possible to determine the respects in which the financial operations of the municipalities differ for the two years. In these tables no effort has been made to distinguish between receipts and expenditures on account of the issue of bonds and ordinary receipts and expenditures. This accounts for the large sums figuring as cash on hand at the beginning and termination of the year in the case of the towns of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo, that have sold bonds.

The act providing for the creation of boards of road supervisors gave to the insular treasury the same duty of providing and enforcing a uniform system of accounting and reporting. This duty has been performed, and the financial operations of the boards for the fiscal year

1903-4 are shown in a table appended to this report, which gives the total receipts and expenditures by main items of each board.

Though no positive action resulted, an account of the financial operations of the year would not be complete without some reference to the efforts that were made looking to the issue by the insular government of a series of bonds aggregating in amount from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Since the organization of civil government the idea of an insular loan to be used for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the island—through the loaning of the money thus obtained, either directly by the government or indirectly through the intermediation of banks, to the farmers to enable them to pay off existing obligations or to make improvements to their properties—has been one of the projects most strenuously urged by the people of Porto Rico irrespective of their political affiliations. A bill to carry this project into effect was introduced at the first legislative assembly which met in 1901, and passed the house of delegates unanimously and also received the affirmative vote of every Porto Rican member of the executive council. The measure at that time was only defeated by all six of the American members of the executive council acting against it. The reasons for this opposition on the part of the American members are stated by the first treasurer of Porto Rico, Hon. J. H. Hollander, in his first annual report, in the following language:

To the conservative sentiment of the United States a proposal of this character smacks so hopelessly of economic fallacy and takes rank so instantly with the wild-cat panaceas and populist cure-alls of recent political agitation that detailed arguments in opposition will be received with a certain impatience. The United States has felt the sting of the State "land banks" and credit institutions too keenly, its people have witnessed the course of economic reconstruction of large areas too often, to believe that the proposal that the island of Porto Rico should contract a burdensome loan and employ the proceeds in advances of varying amounts to the relief of distressed agriculturists would result otherwise than in speedy disaster. Porto Rico is undergoing the same economic revolution and industrial development which the Southern and Western sections of the United States have experienced. In this transition scarcity of capital, stringency of currency, and necessity of liquidation are painful incidents, but the wisdom of men and the experience of communities have devised no short cut, and the path which popular sentiment in Porto Rico in its present phase would pursue is not only false in its goal, but thick with the dangers of personal failure, political corruption, oppressive taxation, and ultimate repudiation.

Notwithstanding this united opposition on the part of the American members, the Porto Ricans by no means abandoned their efforts, but have continued to bring forward measures looking to the same purpose. Upon the assembling of the last regular session of the legislature, in January, 1904, the question assumed a somewhat different aspect through the proposition, which originated with the government, to float an insular loan for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to

continue the work of public improvement. The reason for this proposition lay in the fact that the "trust fund," consisting of the refund by the Federal Government to the island of customs receipts of something over \$2,000,000 for use by the latter in the making of public improvements, was nearly exhausted, and if such work was to be continued additional funds would have to be provided. As a necessary preliminary step to this it was proposed that the legislature should create a commission with the duty of proceeding to the United States for the purpose of determining the character of bonds that would receive the most favorable consideration from investors, and of seeking to secure from Congress exemption of the bonds from taxation in the United States, and from the Secretary of the Treasury the designation of the bonds as ones that would be received by him as security for the deposit of public moneys. The securing of these advantages would evidently enable the island to dispose of the bonds at a much more favorable rate than it could otherwise obtain.

Opposition on the part of the Porto Rican members of the legislature immediately developed to this measure, the reasons for such opposition being partly their unwillingness to authorize a loan for public improvements and partly their unwillingness to meet the desires of the government until their own wishes relative to a loan for agriculture had been satisfied. There was thus a clear division of opinion between the American and Porto Rican members regarding the purpose for which an insular loan would be justifiable, and it was consequently apparent that if any action at all was to be had these two conflicting opinions had in some way to be harmonized.

The effort to do this was made by the government by attempting to combine the two propositions, so that the essential purposes of both would be obtained. This, it was thought, could be done by providing that though the loan should be made exclusively for purposes of public improvement, in the sense that all of the money realized should ultimately be devoted to that end, yet pending such expenditures the money might be deposited in the financial institutions of the island in such a way as to increase their funds available for loaning to agriculturists and at the same time due provision be made for safeguarding the insular treasury by requiring proper guaranty that the money so deposited would be safely held and duly repaid when demanded.

This arrangement, it was believed, was all the more feasible, as the improvements contemplated were of such a character that the expenditure of the entire sum realized by the loan could not be immediately made, but would necessarily extend over a considerable term of years.

Without entering into the details of the measures that were prepared for the purpose of accomplishing this object it may be said that the essential character of the plan that was devised consisted in the provision that there should be constituted a commission of three, of

whom the treasurer and auditor should be two, which should have entire charge of all matters relating to the bringing to the island of the proceeds of the sale of bonds and its subsequent deposit with financial institutions. In the language of the bill prepared for the purpose of accomplishing this it was declared that the commission—shall have entire charge and authority in respect to all matters relating to the transportation to the island of Porto Rico of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds provided for by said act, and the deposit of the same with banks, trust companies, or other financial institutions in Porto Rico. It shall have the power, and is hereby authorized and directed, to make all necessary arrangements with any such bank, trust company, or financial institution for the deposit with it of said moneys, or any part thereof, and to determine the rate of interest that shall be paid by such institution to the government of Porto Rico upon such deposit, which rate shall not be less than the rate of interest to be paid on said bonds; the conditions under which such deposit shall be withdrawn; the character of the security that may be accepted by it as security for said deposit, which may be mortgages upon real estate in Porto Rico constituting a first lien upon said real estate, debenture bonds secured by such mortgages, surety bonds or other security; and, generally, shall have power in respect to all other conditions and matters connected with the deposit, safe-keeping, and withdrawal of said moneys. * * *

It shall cause to be brought to the island of Porto Rico the proceeds of the sale of said issue of bonds, and shall cause the same to be deposited with banks, trust companies, or other financial institutions in Porto Rico, as rapidly as such action can safely and properly be done; and, as far as practicable, said proceeds of the sale of said issue of bonds shall be brought in actual currency, preference being given to coins and currency of small denomination until it is certain that the needs of the island in this respect are adequately satisfied.

It will be seen from the foregoing extract that it was proposed to treat the money realized from the sale of bonds in a manner strictly analogous to that pursued in the deposit of the ordinary moneys of the government. It was not to be loaned to the banks, but was to be deposited with them as depositaries of public funds subject to such conditions of repayment as the insular government might see fit to impose. The only important differences in the treatment of the bond money from that of the ordinary cash of the government lay in the fact that the loan commission was authorized to make special arrangements with the depositaries regarding such matters as the rate of interest that should be paid to the government, the length of notice, if any, that should be given in drawing against the deposits, and the character of the security for the safe-keeping and payment of the money deposited that should be demanded. As regards the latter point, the loan commission was authorized to accept as security, to the extent to which it deemed that it could safely be done, the hypothecation of first mortgages upon real estate under such conditions as it desired to impose as regards the relation that the value of such mortgages should have to the deposits for the repayment of which they were a guarantee, or otherwise.

It will furthermore be noted that the provisions of the bill that have

been quoted contemplated that the loan commission should proceed with the greatest caution. It was thus specially directed to bring the money to the island and deposit it with the banks only so rapidly as it found that such action could safely be taken. Acting under the law, if it had become a law, the money resulting from the sale of bonds would in the first place have been deposited with some financial institution in New York. From there it would only have been withdrawn and brought to the island in installments as fast as the commission had absolutely satisfied itself that adequate security for its repayment could have been obtained. The instant that it was demonstrated that such security was not obtainable the transportation of the money to the island would have been discontinued.

This procedure, by which the money would simply be deposited with the banks as depositaries and by which large powers of discretion would be vested in the government acting through the loan commission to do even this only in a gradual way and to the extent to which actual experience demonstrates that it could safely be done, in my opinion, goes as far in the direction of meeting the demand of the Porto Ricans that the proceeds of the sale of an issue of bonds should be employed in assisting the planters in need of loans as the insular government can proceed, with due regard to the security of public funds and conditions as they actually exist on the island.

It should be frankly stated, however, that even if it should be found entirely practicable to bring to the island a considerable portion of the proceeds of a loan and deposit it with banks or other financial institutions it is extremely doubtful whether the needy agriculturists would receive that assistance or benefit that the advocates of a purely agricultural loan anticipate. The persons most in need of credit are precisely the ones to which it can not safely be given. The effort to bolster up these persons whose present liabilities equal or exceed their assets is a futile one. As my predecessor in office, Mr. Hollander, has well said, in the paragraph already quoted:

Porto Rico is undergoing the same economic revolution in industrial development which the southern and western sections of the United States have experienced. In this transition scarcity of credit, stringency of currency, and necessity of liquidation are painful incidents, but the wisdom of men and the experience of communities have devised no short cut.

There are, to be sure, a certain number of planters to which aid could probably safely be given, and the plan authorized above by which the funds of the bank available for loaning could be increased in a conservative way might prove of some assistance. Should it, however, fail to do so, no harm, with proper management, could result from the attempt, and the essential purpose of the government of securing funds with which to continue public improvements would be attained.

From a consideration of the general principles involved in the proposals that were brought forward for an insular loan attention should now be directed to the actual efforts that were made during the year for the realization of the project. At the ordinary session of the legislature, which assembled in January, 1904, a bill was introduced in, and passed by, the house of delegates providing for an insular loan. This bill, which expressed the desires of the Porto Ricans, was avowedly solely for the purpose of providing funds to be loaned to the agriculturists of the island, though there was a provision that not more than \$300,000 might be expended in any one year for public improvements. The bill made it obligatory upon the treasurer to bring the money to the island and deposit it with banking institutions, and provided in detail the conditions to be imposed upon the banks, both as regards their obligations to repay the money so deposited and the conditions under which the money should be loaned by them to the farmers. Practically no discretion was left to the government in putting into execution and administering the system. There were a great number of features of the bill which were vicious which it is not necessary here to point out.

When the bill came to the executive council two bills embodying the desires of the American members were substituted in its place and passed. The first of these simply provided for a commission to proceed to the United States for the purpose of taking the steps preliminary to the issue of any issue of bonds, the necessity for which has been pointed out. The second related to the manner in and conditions under which the money realized from the sale of the bonds should be brought to the island and deposited with the banks, and followed the lines favored by the American members of the administration that have already been described. The house was unwilling to accept this latter bill and it consequently failed of enactment. The first bill, however, was accepted and duly became a law. In accordance with its provision a commission was constituted, consisting of myself as chairman, the auditor of Porto Rico, and Mr. Manuel V. Domenech, a member of the house, appointed by yourself in accordance with the terms of the act. This commission proceeded to New York and Washington for the purpose of carrying out the obligations imposed upon it. The result of its mission was made known to you in a written report, and was transmitted by you with your special message to the legislature which was summoned by you in extraordinary session for the purpose, among other things, of considering whether any action should be taken in relation to it. At this session the same difference of opinion between the Porto Rican members of both the house and the executive council and the American members of the latter body that existed on the occasion of the preceding ordinary session was

equally manifest. The result was that, notwithstanding great efforts were made to find a common basis upon which all could agree, no action resulted.

This matter has been treated rather fully, though no effort has been made to enter into any extended consideration of the whole problem of the advisability of an insular loan, as the demand for an agricultural loan has by no means ceased, and it is certain that propositions looking to that end will be among the measures that will receive the greatest attention at the coming session of the legislature.

In concluding this report I wish again to express my satisfaction with the conscientious manner in which my chief assistants, Mr. B. R. Dix, the assistant treasurer; Mr. Louis D. Harry, chief of the bureau of accounts; Dr. Max West, chief of the bureau of internal revenue; Mr. Alfred Solomon, chief of the bureau of municipal finance, and Mr. Harry Fallon, clerk in charge of assessment matters, have performed their duties.

Respectfully,

W. F. WILLOUGHBY.

Hon. WILLIAM H. HUNT,
Governor of Porto Rico.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1903-4.*

Month.	Insular revenues.					Trust fund.
	Customs.	Internal revenues.	Miscellaneous.	Repayments.	Total.	
1903.						
July	\$55,659.40	\$107,437.75	\$11,364.30	\$17,690.07	\$192,151.52	\$25,295.73
August	40,500.00	136,135.15	7,867.04	2,369.55	186,871.74	108,806.79
September	61,500.00	117,806.14	6,730.11	976.69	187,012.94	51,324.91
October	68,000.00	139,254.47	6,532.36	4,551.00	218,337.83	58,052.58
November	55,000.16	148,012.82	7,419.12	241.30	210,673.40	79,919.54
December	81,006.40	119,517.81	5,584.32	398.75	206,507.28	43,483.89
1904.						
January	50,243.77	146,162.55	9,283.72	227.80	205,917.84	60,012.13
February	28,000.00	188,824.99	9,096.02	196.00	226,117.01	123,300.38
March	40,000.00	141,784.57	8,089.19	8,442.69	198,316.45	60,220.82
April	49,000.00	138,646.62	10,207.18	520.75	198,374.55	39,513.96
May	42,000.00	109,166.03	12,536.12	1,014.98	164,717.13	28,603.89
June	61,000.00	100,425.12	10,693.19	11,583.76	183,702.07	29,070.85
Total	631,909.73	1,593,174.02	105,402.67	48,213.34	2,378,699.76	707,605.47

TABLE No. 1.—Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1903—4—Continued.

Month.	Total receipts.	Paid from—		Totalexpenditures.	Excess of insular—	
		Insular revenues.	Trust fund.		Receipts over expenditures.	Expenditures over receipts.
1903.						
July.....	\$217, 447. 25	\$207, 006. 63	\$80, 688. 44	\$287, 695. 07		\$14, 855. 11
August.....	295, 678. 53	156, 153. 53	56, 303. 70	212, 457. 23	\$30, 718. 21	
September.....	238, 337. 85	155, 479. 00	63, 725. 57	219, 204. 57	31, 533. 94	
October.....	276, 390. 41	212, 166. 73	150, 805. 25	362, 971. 98	6, 171. 10	
November.....	290, 592. 94	216, 108. 47	90, 739. 26	306, 847. 73		5, 435. 07
December.....	249, 991. 17	209, 205. 51	160, 141. 43	369, 346. 94		2, 698. 23
1904.						
January.....	265, 929. 97	211, 144. 71	71, 161. 75	282, 306. 46		5, 226. 87
February.....	349, 417. 39	211, 544. 38	74, 693. 71	286, 238. 09	14, 572. 63	
March.....	258, 537. 27	197, 641. 69	144, 629. 77	342, 271. 46	674. 76	
April.....	237, 888. 51	218, 257. 08	92, 703. 83	310, 960. 91		19, 882. 53
May.....	193, 321. 02	194, 246. 45	82, 804. 65	277, 051. 10		29, 529. 32
June.....	212, 772. 92	201, 360. 29	48, 190. 40	249, 550. 69		17, 658. 22
Total.....	3, 086, 305. 23	2, 390, 314. 47	1, 116, 587. 76	3, 506, 902. 23		
Funds on hand and deposited with—						
Month.	Available funds for current insular expenditures.	Balance of trust fund.	Assistant Treasurer, New York.	American Colonial Bank.	DeFord & Co.	First National Bank of Porto Rico.
1903.						
Funds on hand June 30.....	\$344, 310. 58	\$940, 732. 58	\$760, 327. 88	\$237, 341. 52	\$187, 373. 76	\$100, 000. 00
July.....	329, 455. 47	885, 339. 87	635, 327. 88	265, 034. 48	214, 432. 98	100, 000. 00
August.....	360, 173. 68	937, 842. 96	635, 327. 88	311, 632. 54	251, 056. 22	100, 000. 00
September.....	391, 707. 62	925, 442. 30	635, 327. 88	329, 757. 78	252, 064. 26	100, 000. 00
October.....	397, 878. 72	832, 689. 63	635, 327. 88	281, 978. 28	213, 262. 19	100, 000. 00
November.....	292, 443. 65	821, 869. 91	635, 327. 88	280, 563. 08	198, 422. 60	100, 000. 00
December.....	389, 745. 42	705, 213. 37	535, 327. 88	257, 193. 44	202, 436. 47	100, 000. 00
1904.						
January.....	384, 518. 55	694, 062. 75	385, 327. 88	318, 253. 42	175, 000. 00	200, 000. 00
February.....	399, 091. 18	742, 669. 42	386, 701. 52	380, 059. 08	175, 000. 00	200, 000. 00
March.....	399, 765. 94	658, 260. 47	368, 701. 52	471, 324. 89		200, 000. 00
April.....	379, 883. 41	605, 070. 60	386, 701. 52	398, 252. 49		200, 000. 00
May.....	350, 354. 09	550, 869. 84	300, 000. 00	401, 223. 93		200, 000. 00
June.....	332, 695. 87	531, 750. 29	300, 000. 00	364, 446. 16		200, 000. 00

TABLE No. 2.—Receipts of insular revenues by main classes, from July 1, 1901.

Month.	Customs receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.				Total.
		Excise tax stamp sales.	Taxes accruing prior to July 1, 1901.	Property taxes accruing from July 1, 1901.	Inheritance tax.	
1901.						
July.....	\$67,987.57	\$68,064.51	\$14,785.23	\$17,687.66	.....	\$100,537.40
August.....	50,000.00	67,751.54	12,811.74	106,713.66	\$84.00	187,360.94
September.....	57,000.00	60,265.70	9,441.19	34,794.73	1,446.67	105,948.29
October.....	73,000.00	78,558.97	15,927.45	24,774.65	54.63	119,315.70
November.....	85,000.00	74,789.25	17,241.09	19,111.64	.....	111,141.98
December.....	125,000.00	82,712.51	11,966.56	18,505.81	135.00	113,319.88
1902.						
January.....	40,000.00	97,764.99	4,255.68	28,467.81	6,420.26	136,908.74
February.....	60,000.00	78,600.60	4,781.38	65,373.27	45.30	148,800.55
March.....	115,260.46	82,243.97	4,420.84	68,313.96	349.37	155,328.14
April.....	55,000.00	98,006.97	2,627.75	21,680.79	296.18	122,611.69
May.....	65,000.00	78,364.85	3,784.45	17,481.58	332.74	99,963.62
June.....	55,000.00	78,397.04	3,268.38	7,058.60	508.92	89,232.94
Total, fiscal year...	848,258.03	945,520.90	105,311.74	429,964.16	9,673.07	1,490,469.87
1903.						
July.....	66,447.90	74,097.70	3,178.61	3,309.96	72.60	80,658.87
August.....	40,000.00	74,296.28	3,568.65	2,975.86	560.48	81,401.27
September.....	55,000.00	82,720.54	1,820.51	24,043.83	2,989.86	111,574.74
October.....	90,000.00	108,709.01	1,630.33	80,994.86	578.31	191,912.51
November.....	70,000.00	82,830.33	5,884.46	35,089.56	127.66	123,932.01
December.....	80,000.00	100,095.95	5,366.40	39,017.48	66.62	144,546.45
1903.						
January.....	65,000.00	127,918.38	4,301.49	37,384.96	371.56	169,976.39
February.....	80,000.00	82,442.17	940.81	66,037.63	100.50	149,521.11
March.....	70,000.00	110,788.78	1,894.30	63,971.36	110.74	176,765.18
April.....	50,000.00	108,814.37	49.63	32,196.83	4,168.14	145,228.97
May.....	45,000.00	91,722.10	28.59	18,838.17	472.82	111,061.68
June.....	60,000.00	84,454.34	2.27	12,184.72	126.95	96,768.28
Total, fiscal year...	771,447.90	1,128,889.95	28,666.05	416,045.22	9,746.24	1,583,347.46
1904.						
July.....	55,659.40	93,440.08	186.34	12,188.29	1,623.04	107,437.75
August.....	40,500.00	70,207.36	1.61	65,918.18	8.00	136,135.15
September.....	61,500.00	77,783.57	1.63	39,487.37	533.57	117,806.14
October.....	68,000.00	101,615.54	779.33	36,673.64	185.96	139,254.47
November.....	55,000.16	88,947.06	25.87	58,982.12	57.77	148,012.82
December.....	81,006.40	90,041.89	.....	29,128.99	346.93	119,517.81
1904.						
January.....	50,243.77	107,163.23	.....	38,813.81	185.51	146,162.55
February.....	28,000.00	95,155.86	3.37	91,549.14	2,116.62	188,824.99
March.....	40,000.00	97,993.56	.....	42,465.79	1,325.22	141,784.57
April.....	49,000.00	111,685.46	.....	25,760.81	1,200.35	138,646.62
May.....	42,000.00	87,055.74	.....	21,729.84	380.45	109,166.03
June.....	61,000.00	84,980.43	.....	14,733.34	711.35	100,425.12
Total, fiscal year...	631,909.73	1,106,069.78	998.15	477,431.32	8,674.77	1,593,174.02

TABLE No. 2.—*Receipts of insular revenues by main classes, from July 1, 1901—Continued.*

Month.	Miscellaneous receipts.				
	3 per cent tax on insurance premiums collected.	2 per cent interest on daily bank balances.	Insular telegraph. ^a	Other.	Total.
1901.					
July	\$1,373.48	\$617.25	\$1,179.34	\$3,515.26	\$5,505.79
August	1,325.53	649.42	1,567.84	2,407.78	4,382.73
September	350.16	1,113.22	1,641.54	850.93	2,314.31
October .....	.....	419.74	2,144.38	2,324.72	2,744.46
November .....	.....	747.42	1,636.83	1,666.82	2,414.24
December .....	.....	632.59	1,750.60	23,078.22	23,710.81
1902.					
January	2,354.04	602.88	2,096.62	3,479.28	6,436.20
February	30.24	718.48	1,829.56	1,045.68	1,794.40
March .....	.....	599.02	1,534.98	1,211.14	1,810.16
April .....	.....	1,231.51	2,853.34	1,284.84	2,516.35
May .....	.....	713.88	2,123.06	1,190.11	1,903.99
June	432.46	951.25	2,252.14	3,267.41	4,651.12
Total, fiscal year	5,865.91	8,996.66	22,610.23	45,322.19	60,184.76
1903.					
July	3,068.23	339.86	2,299.16	6,662.88	12,370.13
August	1,004.42	567.15	2,261.79	4,726.07	8,559.43
September .....	.....	591.17	2,018.05	1,596.18	4,205.40
October	156.13	488.15	2,382.75	2,214.79	5,241.82
November .....	.....	626.47	3,078.08	2,189.66	5,894.21
December .....	.....	719.08	2,231.79	2,585.95	5,536.82
1904.					
January	191.88	1,051.09	2,417.91	4,710.56	8,371.44
February	3,157.47	922.35	2,418.04	4,528.41	11,036.27
March .....	.....	970.11	2,522.94	4,678.22	8,171.27
April .....	.....	601.76	2,654.41	6,653.28	9,909.45
May .....	.....	908.52	2,507.83	5,311.09	8,727.44
June	201.74	908.77	2,495.15	3,568.24	7,173.90
Total, fiscal year	7,779.87	8,704.48	29,287.90	49,425.33	95,197.58
1905.					
July	527.75	556.67	2,271.58	8,008.30	11,364.30
August	1,834.15	1,231.43	2,066.43	2,735.03	7,867.04
September	1,945.91	989.04	1,850.21	1,944.95	6,730.11
October .....	.....	1,073.90	2,058.78	3,399.68	6,532.36
November	169.86	928.43	2,741.94	3,578.89	7,419.12
December .....	.....	892.22	2,369.15	2,322.95	5,584.32
1906.					
January	626.33	798.84	2,860.69	4,997.86	9,283.72
February	1,149.95	689.01	2,650.85	4,606.21	9,096.02
March	2,131.62	1,103.85	2,999.14	1,854.58	8,089.19
April .....	.....	1,181.50	2,492.84	6,529.84	10,207.18
May .....	.....	1,015.43	2,841.49	8,679.20	12,536.12
June .....	.....	918.47	2,976.14	6,798.58	10,693.19
Total, fiscal year	8,385.57	11,381.79	30,179.24	55,456.07	105,402.67

^aTreated as trust fund in fiscal year 1901-2.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Receipts of insular revenues by main classes, from July 1, 1901—Continued.*

Month.	Repayments made by disbursing officers.	Total.	Harbor im- provements trust fund.	Grand total of insular revenues.
1901.				
July.....	\$18,082.72	\$193,293.02	.....	\$193,293.02
August.....	783.09	244,094.60	.....	244,094.60
September.....	2,852.86	169,757.00	.....	169,757.00
October.....	693.96	197,898.50	.....	197,898.50
November.....	1,476.38	201,669.43	.....	201,669.43
December.....	3,767.02	267,548.31	.....	267,548.31
1902.				
January.....	453.89	185,901.45	.....	185,901.45
February.....	108.00	212,532.51	.....	212,532.51
March.....	1,145.00	275,078.74	.....	275,078.74
April.....	.16	182,981.54	\$247.48	183,229.02
May.....	412.61	169,403.28	870.19	170,273.47
June.....	1,492.17	152,638.64	489.90	153,128.54
Total, fiscal year.....	31,273.86	2,452,797.02	1,607.57	2,454,404.59
July.....	29,956.18	189,433.08	1,564.71	190,997.79
August.....	3,918.16	133,878.86	3,367.11	137,245.97
September.....	1,960.03	172,740.17	1,077.96	173,818.13
October.....	35.76	287,190.09	2,231.48	289,421.57
November.....	232.81	200,059.03	1,480.13	201,539.16
December.....	9,870.11	239,953.38	2,192.82	242,146.20
1903.				
January.....	883.73	244,231.56	2,086.83	246,318.39
February.....	3,299.55	243,856.93	1,417.33	245,274.26
March.....	67.20	255,003.65	2,239.30	257,242.95
April.....	115.33	205,253.75	2,001.72	207,255.47
May.....	149.16	164,938.28	2,225.02	167,163.30
June.....	955.82	164,898.00	1,870.70	166,768.70
Total, fiscal year.....	51,443.84	2,501,436.78	23,755.11	2,525,191.89
July.....	17,690.07	192,151.52	2,204.23	194,355.75
August.....	2,369.55	186,871.74	1,212.05	188,083.79
September.....	976.69	187,012.94	1,439.07	188,452.41
October.....	4,551.00	218,337.83	1,614.02	219,951.85
November.....	241.30	210,673.40	1,877.20	212,550.60
December.....	398.75	206,507.28	2,193.23	208,700.51
1904.				
January.....	227.80	205,917.84	1,876.34	207,794.18
February.....	196.00	226,117.01	1,578.50	227,695.51
March.....	8,442.69	198,316.45	1,484.91	199,801.36
April.....	520.75	198,374.55	α2,151.53	198,374.55
May.....	1,014.98	164,717.13	α1,924.51	164,717.13
June.....	11,583.76	183,702.07	α1,813.46	183,702.07
Total, fiscal year.....	48,213.34	2,378,699.76	21,369.05	2,394,179.31

α From April treated as insular revenues.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Collection of excise tax.*

SCHEDULE A.

Month.	Paragraph 1.			Para- graphs 3-4. Adul- terated spirits, wine (do- mestic).	Paragraph 3.			
	Rum.	Other distilled spirits.	Total.		Beer.	Wine.	Cham- pagne.	Total.
1901.								
February	\$8,220.48	\$788.80	\$9,009.28	\$943.21	\$1,139.10	\$1,082.39	\$39.00	\$2,260.49
March	13,258.49	241.60	13,500.09	1,080.09	1,614.07	686.55	41.00	2,341.62
April	23,466.08	264.00	23,730.08	596.34	2,140.01	1,937.85	.....	4,077.86
May	22,056.27	300.00	22,356.27	934.42	2,171.96	1,377.75	5.00	3,554.71
June	23,081.20	428.00	23,509.20	1,150.17	1,454.40	1,474.74	16.00	2,945.14
Total	90,082.52	2,022.40	92,104.92	4,704.23	8,519.54	6,559.28	101.00	15,179.82
1902.								
July	29,164.52	200.80	29,365.32	1,553.41	2,072.52	2,504.55	5.00	4,582.07
August	30,852.23	207.20	31,059.43	2,120.70	2,310.26	1,623.60	58.00	3,991.86
September	28,046.53	288.80	28,335.33	1,879.92	1,943.60	1,793.55	54.00	3,791.15
October	38,785.35	236.00	39,021.35	2,283.66	1,020.12	2,962.50	31.00	4,013.62
November	37,014.58	460.00	37,474.58	2,199.43	2,731.95	2,785.15	66.00	5,583.10
December	46,899.88	428.80	47,328.68	3,186.77	3,201.30	2,138.66	71.00	5,410.96
1903.								
January	39,131.21	446.40	39,577.61	2,535.04	3,372.60	2,900.58	44.00	6,317.18
February	40,919.82	371.20	41,291.02	2,199.28	4,208.79	2,740.20	116.00	7,064.99
March	40,580.19	628.80	41,209.09	2,780.63	3,228.57	2,658.65	146.00	6,033.22
April	33,737.87	716.00	42,611.12	2,894.31	4,640.33	2,237.25	84.00	6,961.58
May	41,895.12	501.48	34,239.35	2,485.22	3,906.37	2,951.68	97.00	6,955.05
June	36,362.75	573.60	36,936.35	2,288.35	4,252.00	2,860.63	36.00	7,148.63
Total, fiscal year	413,390.05	5,059.08	448,449.13	28,406.72	36,888.41	30,157.00	808.00	67,853.41
1904.								
July	29,793.52	553.00	30,346.52	2,585.10	3,243.50	4,446.47	12.00	7,701.97
August	29,812.36	559.60	30,371.96	2,457.06	3,906.84	2,259.61	110.00	6,276.45
September	32,471.44	364.30	32,835.74	2,016.03	5,576.50	2,338.81	95.00	8,010.31
October	36,458.35	647.58	37,105.93	2,297.53	5,033.35	2,306.79	12.00	7,352.14
November	39,835.22	750.90	40,586.12	3,225.62	4,573.85	2,434.92	179.00	7,187.77
December	46,302.40	234.80	46,537.20	3,274.05	5,708.42	3,766.60	31.00	9,506.02
1905.								
January	43,636.55	238.70	43,875.25	2,915.15	4,404.31	2,836.87	5.00	7,246.18
February	38,571.09	1,047.20	39,618.29	2,698.16	5,305.35	3,992.62	100.25	9,398.22
March	48,818.62	1,018.20	49,836.82	2,550.66	5,033.40	2,393.87	57.00	7,484.27
April	40,774.54	399.70	41,174.24	2,216.48	4,539.98	2,224.33	157.00	6,921.31
May	39,863.30	629.45	40,492.75	3,022.98	4,271.88	2,712.40	67.50	7,501.78
June	35,426.52	800.00	36,226.52	2,427.23	5,308.67	3,122.80	141.00	8,571.47
Total, fiscal year	461,763.91	7,243.43	469,007.34	31,686.05	57,356.05	34,836.09	966.75	93,157.89
1906.								
July	30,185.40	548.45	30,733.85	2,128.46	3,354.20	2,339.71	76.00	5,769.91
August	30,627.25	492.71	31,119.96	1,468.23	2,461.05	1,632.98	17.00	4,111.03
September	33,978.98	674.52	34,653.50	1,811.50	2,662.68	3,560.41	22.00	6,245.09
October	35,315.97	644.60	35,960.57	1,862.64	3,971.23	3,226.03	25.00	7,222.26
November	45,868.30	488.80	46,357.10	2,439.14	2,164.65	2,824.45	105.00	5,094.10
December	39,969.41	218.84	40,188.25	2,878.90	3,379.76	2,722.66	107.00	6,209.42
1907.								
January	37,979.30	281.20	38,260.50	2,117.97	3,466.78	2,546.20	4.00	6,016.98
February	48,064.92	611.80	48,676.72	2,160.37	3,412.01	2,883.04	61.00	6,356.05
March	52,464.55	473.60	52,938.15	2,137.27	4,022.67	2,408.42	48.00	6,479.09
April	44,329.39	399.20	44,728.59	1,665.38	3,368.84	4,760.85	49.00	8,178.69
May	45,568.73	428.40	45,997.13	1,812.87	3,409.49	2,119.85	32.00	5,561.34
June	45,810.07	464.20	46,274.27	2,176.45	3,235.65	2,960.51	84.00	6,280.16
Total, fiscal year	490,162.27	5,726.32	495,888.59	24,659.18	38,909.01	33,985.11	630.00	73,524.12

TABLE No. 3.—Collection of excise tax—Continued.

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

Month.	Paragraphs 5-9.			Paragraph—					Total.
	Cigarettes.	Cigars and manufactured tobacco.	Total.	10. Playing cards.	11. Medicinal preparations, perfumery.	12. Oleomargarine.	13. Arms and ammunition.	14. Matches.	
1901.									
February	\$6,412.00	\$1,734.56	\$8,146.56	.....	\$298.66	\$180.00	\$100.56	\$1,205.55	\$22,144.31
March	11,216.80	1,868.46	13,085.26	\$1.28	346.86	90.00	100.56	820.00	31,365.76
April	13,229.80	3,584.21	16,814.01	.72	187.22	.....	51.02	1,230.12	46,687.37
May	15,208.40	4,284.43	19,492.83	1.20	212.64	.....	66.21	1,223.34	47,841.62
June	14,396.20	5,488.80	19,885.00	.96	377.41	96.00	131.42	613.45	48,708.75
Total	60,463.20	16,960.46	77,423.66	4.16	1,422.79	366.00	449.77	5,092.46	196,747.81
July	14,797.80	3,528.65	18,326.45	.48	295.29	.....	60.79	3,539.75	57,723.56
August	15,389.60	4,764.26	20,153.86	.72	296.16	.....	87.91	479.15	58,189.79
September	17,497.00	4,839.72	22,336.72	.....	282.24	.....	63.04	1,121.73	57,810.13
October	15,877.00	4,304.68	20,181.68	.....	357.20	.....	99.16	429.50	66,386.17
November	14,610.00	4,652.03	19,262.03	28.80	340.07	.....	108.21	1,306.00	66,302.22
December	15,759.40	4,684.92	20,344.32	31.68	371.08	.....	98.95	1,579.85	78,352.29
1902.									
January	18,635.00	6,568.21	25,203.21	8.05	446.13	.....	173.48	1,386.25	75,646.95
February	19,676.00	6,173.75	25,849.75	29.04	295.30	.....	156.23	1,274.00	78,159.61
March	18,743.60	5,774.48	24,518.08	.72	398.40	.....	152.98	1,727.20	76,820.22
April	22,273.82	6,895.26	29,169.08	.46	506.51	1.00	151.89	1,899.23	84,195.18
May	21,947.50	4,710.25	26,657.75	48.00	497.65	.....	404.76	1,981.50	73,269.28
June	19,664.25	4,302.02	23,966.27	.72	415.60	.....	209.83	1,510.10	72,475.85
Total, fiscal year.	214,870.97	61,098.23	275,969.20	148.67	4,501.63	1.00	1,767.23	18,234.26	845,331.25
July	25,951.00	2,641.45	28,592.45	.....	353.35	.....	216.11	689.00	70,484.50
August	22,860.00	5,990.78	28,856.78	.....	558.55	.....	302.35	1,280.70	70,103.85
September	20,724.00	3,119.53	23,843.53	.....	404.71	.....	134.94	1,358.30	68,603.56
October	21,321.00	5,887.45	27,208.45	.....	405.47	.....	443.95	1,388.50	76,201.97
November	25,519.00	2,929.65	28,448.65	.....	334.56	.....	127.20	1,222.50	81,132.42
December	25,372.25	6,231.28	31,603.53	.....	319.94	86.40	175.79	1,888.50	93,391.43
1903.									
January	35,993.43	6,982.44	42,975.87	9.00	543.83	.....	110.71	1,936.00	99,611.99
February	23,057.72	6,650.16	29,707.88	.72	490.69	.....	151.39	1,443.80	83,509.15
March	26,442.85	6,122.00	32,564.85	96.96	496.10	.....	218.76	1,935.50	95,183.92
April	29,927.82	4,702.91	34,630.73	.....	609.05	1.00	59.99	1,751.50	87,364.30
May	22,743.00	9,688.87	32,431.87	5.76	390.16	.....	118.69	1,556.50	85,519.49
June	26,919.00	4,727.96	31,646.96	31.68	556.42	.....	328.68	1,663.00	81,452.96
Total, fiscal year.	306,837.07	65,674.48	372,511.55	144.12	5,462.83	87.40	2,388.56	18,113.80	992,559.54
July	25,126.73	4,083.75	29,210.48	.....	511.73	.....	250.02	1,127.00	69,731.45
August	20,150.00	4,901.99	25,051.99	.72	277.05	.....	286.73	1,262.25	63,577.96
September	24,464.65	3,961.45	28,426.10	28.80	498.68	.....	222.75	1,858.50	73,744.92
October	23,213.80	6,571.75	29,785.55	43.20	418.99	.....	110.45	2,620.25	78,053.91
November	23,086.90	4,452.66	27,539.56	28.80	481.20	.....	150.32	1,297.85	83,388.16
December	30,409.40	4,478.22	34,887.62	34.22	541.44	.....	84.24	1,625.50	86,449.59
1904.									
January	24,887.00	5,607.52	30,494.52	.12	566.56	.....	67.52	1,954.75	79,478.92
February	20,142.00	10,547.21	30,689.21	.....	358.58	.....	11.98	1,537.50	89,790.41
March	24,014.00	6,531.06	30,545.06	1.21	423.70	.....	119.12	1,344.50	93,988.10
April	19,307.00	6,294.92	25,601.92	.....	479.92	.....	164.59	1,752.50	82,571.59
May	20,407.40	6,688.71	27,096.11	17.28	415.52	.....	155.17	2,102.60	83,158.02
June	16,627.00	6,790.21	23,417.21	100.80	532.50	.....	206.79	1,476.50	80,464.68
Total, fiscal year.	271,835.88	70,909.45	342,745.33	255.15	5,535.96	.....	1,829.68	19,959.70	964,397.71

TABLE No. 4.—*Collection of excise tax.*

SCHEDULE B, DEALERS' LICENSES.

Quarter ending—	Paragraph—						Total.
	1. Whole-salers, distilled spirits.	2. Whole-salers, beer and wine.	3. Retailers, distilled spirits, beer, and wine.	4. Whole-salers, cigars and cigarettes.	5. Retailers, cigars and cigarettes.	6. Whole-salers and retailers, arms and ammunition.	
March 31, 1901.....	\$1,194.00	\$270.00	\$1,910.00	\$333.00	\$1,539.00	\$30.00	\$5,276.00
June 30, 1901.....	2,538.00	540.00	3,670.05	666.00	3,078.00	60.00	10,552.05
Total	3,732.00	810.00	5,580.05	999.00	4,617.00	90.00	15,828.05
September 30, 1901....	3,706.00	294.00	4,270.82	2,400.00	3,628.00	40.00	14,338.82
December 31, 1901.....	3,925.00	394.00	4,570.96	2,710.00	3,924.00	40.00	15,563.96
March 31, 1902.....	4,080.00	435.00	7,077.14	2,434.00	4,382.00	96.00	18,504.14
June 30, 1902.....	3,880.00	423.00	6,690.80	1,941.00	4,211.00	72.00	17,217.80
Total	15,591.00	1,546.00	22,609.72	9,485.00	16,145.00	248.00	65,624.72
September 30, 1902....	4,190.00	1,380.03	8,178.00	2,031.55	5,908.60	108.00	21,796.18
December 31, 1902.....	4,642.50	463.00	11,333.50	2,065.00	7,949.39	48.00	26,491.39
March 31, 1903.....	5,475.00	964.90	12,095.00	3,057.00	8,542.50	66.00	30,200.40
June 30, 1903.....	3,834.00	629.00	9,834.00	2,252.00	7,126.50	66.00	23,741.50
Total	18,141.50	3,426.93	41,440.50	9,405.55	29,526.99	288.00	102,229.47
September 30, 1903....	4,550.00	911.00	11,316.25	2,817.00	8,419.75	150.00	28,164.00
December 31, 1903.....	3,772.15	1,179.35	10,713.80	2,821.71	8,130.70	198.00	26,815.71
March 31, 1904.....	4,382.65	1,959.85	11,986.46	2,913.24	8,680.00	174.00	30,096.20
June 30, 1904.....	4,101.70	1,361.60	11,633.65	2,466.80	8,610.92	282.00	28,456.67
• Total	16,806.50	5,411.80	45,650.16	11,018.75	33,841.37	804.00	113,532.58

TABLE No. 5.—*Collection of excise tax.*

SCHEDULE C, DOCUMENTARY.

Quarter ending—	Custom-house entries.	Notarial instruments.	Tax certificates.	Total.
March 31, 1901.....	\$1,356.99	\$3,171.70	.....	\$4,528.69
June 30, 1901.....	3,416.21	4,895.62	.....	8,311.83
Total.....	4,773.20	8,067.32	.....	12,840.52
September 30, 1901.....	1,782.78	7,301.00	\$10.00	9,093.78
December 31, 1901.....	1,974.56	6,980.16	135.00	9,089.72
March 31, 1902.....	1,454.26	6,823.29	238.00	8,515.55
June 30, 1902.....	1,076.59	7,518.71	400.00	8,995.30
Total.....	6,288.19	28,623.16	783.00	35,694.35
September 30, 1902.....	993.45	5,684.25	192.00	6,869.70
December 31, 1902.....	1,129.60	4,500.69	292.00	5,922.29
March 31, 1903.....	1,122.43	5,159.08	320.00	6,601.51
June 30, 1903.....	977.82	5,546.74	388.00	6,912.56
Total.....	4,223.30	20,890.76	1,192.00	26,306.06
September 30, 1903.....	998.55	4,704.13	410.00	6,112.68
December 31, 1903.....	965.25	4,608.07	410.00	5,983.32
March 31, 1904.....	1,140.40	5,662.42	473.75	7,276.57
June 30, 1904.....	927.25	6,017.56	781.35	7,726.16
Total.....	4,031.45	20,992.18	2,075.10	27,098.73

TABLE NO. 6.—Collection of miscellaneous insular revenues for the fiscal year 1903-4.

Month.	Franchise and royalties.	Licenses to carry firearms.	Licenses to foreign corporations.	Fees for titles to mines.	Fees for examination of notary, etc.	Judicial fines.	Administrative fines and proceeds of sales of confiscated goods.	Annual rent on mines.
1902.								
July.....	\$811.40	\$580.00	\$275.00	\$24.00	\$49.90	\$222.70	\$2,627.90	\$828.20
August.....		545.00	825.00	38.40	3.05	50.47	10.00	201.99
September.....		390.00	75.00		8.10	264.80		84.90
October.....		530.00	50.00		9.79	690.30	10.00	492.89
November.....		125.00	50.00		5.00	834.52		75.55
December.....	300.00	70.00		64.00	19.75	840.47	395.91	447.31
1903.								
January.....	658.19	120.00		15.12		1,803.60	875.88	268.17
February.....		40.00	50.00	6.30	24.35	1,921.02	951.96	180.26
March.....	857.99	20.00	25.00	30.00	8.70	2,023.62	375.01	43.70
April.....	30.00	25.00		7.20	70.30	2,603.23	1,227.15	455.20
May.....	87.37	5.00			34.40	3,294.87	335.50	42.75
June.....	353.28					1,097.60	344.24	734.37
Total, fiscal year.	3,098.23	2,450.00	1,350.00	185.02	233.34	15,647.20	7,153.55	3,855.29
July.....	2,014.07	585.00	1,300.00	27.00		1,459.95	144.34	295.00
August.....		160.00	25.00	87.60		616.73	9.02	386.38
September.....		271.00				516.70	454.08	
October.....	240.00	125.00	25.00			397.90	479.95	1,519.80
November.....	1,695.92	40.00	50.00			751.31	248.91	50.57
December.....		60.00	25.00			407.30	774.81	637.54
1904.								
January.....	991.72	25.00	150.00			337.92	598.56	59.28
February.....	1,929.49	45.00	25.00			1,197.30	919.07	
March.....		20.00				861.65	531.11	57.60
April.....	379.54					703.60	1,282.13	141.68
May.....	482.12	15.00				2,416.02	1,184.86	7.15
June.....	843.34	315.00				497.51	905.31	62.56
Total, fiscal year.	8,576.20	1,661.00	1,600.00	114.00		10,163.89	7,332.15	3,217.56
Month.	Rent of government property and censos.	Payment of States' promissory notes and other.	Pay patients, insane asylum.	Sale of government property, convict labor, etc.	United States district court fines.	Miscellaneous.	Harbor fees.	Total.
1902.								
July.....		\$394.71	\$30.00	\$819.07				\$6,662.88
August.....	\$287.35	981.53	105.00	342.74	\$1,335.54			4,726.07
September.....	307.32	242.17	30.00	193.89				1,596.18
October.....		285.25	30.00	116.06	.50			2,214.79
November.....	150.00	.61	75.00	873.98				2,189.66
December.....	12.59	48.06	60.00	126.71	201.15			2,585.95
1903.								
January.....	162.90	232.49	30.00	544.21				4,710.56
February.....		3.41	135.00	104.06	1,112.05			4,528.41
March.....	26.56	913.04	75.00	279.60				4,678.22
April.....		702.66	270.00	107.28	1,155.26			6,653.28
May.....		1,009.02	180.00	322.18				5,311.09
June.....	36.37	333.47	75.00	593.91				3,568.24
Total, fiscal year.	983.09	5,146.42	1,095.00	4,423.69	3,804.50			49,425.33
July.....	134.71		199.00	524.02	1,164.88	\$160.33		8,008.30
August.....	209.40		218.50	915.95		106.45		2,735.03
September.....	202.59	106.66	165.00	119.80		109.12		1,944.95
October.....	23.37		120.00	108.89	231.80	127.97		3,399.68
November.....	401.17		153.00	67.58		120.43		3,578.89
December.....	25.65		165.00	219.65		8.00		2,322.95
1904.								
January.....	185.63		75.00	732.32	1,829.42	13.01		4,997.86
February.....	139.90		285.00	41.50		23.95		4,606.21
March.....			179.00	203.22		2.00		1,854.58
April.....	173.90			188.00	1,327.09	182.37	\$2,151.53	6,529.84
May.....	41.80		60.00	2,533.50		14.24	1,924.51	8,679.20
June.....	602.69		240.00	103.75	1,409.66	5.30	1,813.46	6,798.58
Total, fiscal year.	2,140.81	106.66	1,859.50	5,758.18	5,962.85	873.17	5,889.50	55,456.07

Actual income of municipalities, by sources, for the fiscal year 1903-4.

Municipality.	Cash on hand July 1, 1903.	Receipts on account of prior fiscal years.	Loan funds.	Interest.	Municipal property.	Permits.	Licenses.
Adjuntas	\$374. 83	\$5, 467. 12					
Aguada .....	. 94	2, 525. 40			\$27. 16	\$11. 00	\$20. 00
Aguadilla	995. 91	2, 665. 87			12. 00	18. 00	44. 00
Aguas Buenas	238. 06	1, 368. 74			125. 00	32. 00	24. 00
Albonito		1, 094. 85				101. 00	34. 00
Anasco	35. 90	3, 381. 26			214. 60	43. 75	848. 50
Arecibo	25, 417. 65	5, 983. 19	\$17. 86		4, 663. 61	988. 27	410. 50
Barros	60. 88	4, 413. 45			113. 12	178. 00	8. 00
Bayamon	191. 41	4, 244. 43			172. 80	187. 50	173. 60
Caguas	81. 11	4, 227. 05			980. 97	110. 00	372. 00
Cabo Rojo	176. 24	3, 964. 33			2. 50	6. 50	92. 00
Camuy	83. 78	3, 244. 99			32. 25		5. 00
Carolina	6, 173. 08	1, 108. 85			80. 00	112. 00	77. 90
Cayey	571. 19	4, 540. 42			97. 97	149. 00	10. 00
Ciales	67. 02	2, 926. 51			58. 24	26. 60	120. 28
Coamo	731. 92	2, 886. 55			308. 75	165. 00	327. 00
Comerio	5. 33	1, 821. 81			115. 10	23. 25	8. 50
Fajardo	24. 79	1, 278. 14			1, 318. 63	26. 75	857. 00
Guayama	4, 314. 31	2, 558. 92			2, 266. 87	229. 00	749. 00
Hato Grande	380. 59	3, 671. 04			232. 02	26. 00	3. 00
Humacao	1, 820. 47	2, 604. 54			701. 66	11. 00	2. 00
Isabela	284. 86	1, 573. 24			50. 00	45. 25	93. 75
Juana Díaz	6. 52	5, 722. 61			211. 50	60. 00	612. 25
Lajas	733. 44	1, 146. 99			2. 50	40. 00	162. 00
Lares	1, 459. 43	6, 038. 76			205. 00	4. 00	102. 50
Las Marias	26. 89	5, 070. 81					3. 00
Manatí	1, 201. 27	2, 725. 87			264. 50	72. 00	200. 00
Maricao	35. 45	3, 531. 43			30. 00		5. 00
Mayaguez	116, 598. 23	13, 555. 33			12, 779. 16	57. 65	722. 60
Morovis .....	. 25	1, 207. 68			57. 00	31. 00	26. 00
Naguabo	184. 32	894. 82			61. 50		141. 91
Patillas	76. 25	1, 392. 14			183. 50	14. 00	93. 00
Ponce	114, 480. 16	19, 611. 66			16, 723. 44	316. 53	3, 386. 82
Rio Grande	403. 59	3, 859. 42			793. 23	30. 00	110. 00
Rio Piedras	748. 58	1, 857. 92			10. 00	90. 75	230. 50
Sebana Grande	34. 78	1, 063. 15			266. 46	43. 50	244. 20
San German	98. 88	2, 833. 36			591. 70	27. 00	304. 75
San Juan	153, 417. 29	20, 050. 73	4, 806. 20	\$347. 83	64, 479. 67	1, 449. 77	3, 597. 05
San Sebastian	20. 90	5, 094. 37			96. 60		118. 00
Santa Isabel	1, 263. 38	634. 63			35. 50	53. 00	179. 50
Toa Alta	98. 67	2, 431. 05			9. 00	93. 00	119. 00
Utua	114. 92	6, 768. 18			167. 50		1. 00
Vega Baja	792. 89	1, 205. 37			163. 00	42. 00	29. 00
Vieques	2, 257. 03	390. 86		44. 25	36. 91		216. 75
Yabucoa	13. 68	3, 652. 99			146. 00		228. 00
Yauco	2, 207. 04	3, 850. 82			375. 50	6. 00	348. 00
Total	438, 304. 11	182, 141. 65	4, 824. 06	392. 08	109, 256. 42	4, 920. 37	15, 460. 86

Actual income of municipalities, by sources, for the fiscal year 1903-4—Continued.

Municipality.	Certifi- cates.	Weights and meas- ures.	Industrial and com- mercial taxes.	Property tax.	Interest and sink- ing fund tax.	School tax.	Excise tax.
Adjuntas.....			\$1,271.65	\$3,719.09		\$1,232.91	\$1,259.17
Aguada.....	\$3.50		595.66	1,844.49		233.26	683.72
Aguadilla.....	1.00		5,870.53	4,827.28		970.28	1,954.31
Aguas Buenas.....	7.50	\$15.90	840.00	668.74		153.02	515.52
Aibonito.....	10.00		1,910.62	2,082.91		445.43	555.47
Añasco.....	5.60	87.40	4,292.30	3,681.55		846.78	1,289.37
Arecibo.....	25.50		8,092.16	11,841.45	\$10,612.63	2,439.54	2,385.34
Barros.....	9.40		1,075.57	2,463.29		472.41	1,483.04
Bayamon.....	29.50		6,623.45	9,191.82		1,837.76	2,072.62
Caguas.....	29.10	140.75	7,121.97	6,216.34		666.98	1,845.51
Cabo Rojo.....	13.50	82.65	1,787.88	2,456.79		561.81	1,043.96
Camuy.....	10.50		1,189.56	4,641.65		793.31	1,859.15
Carolina.....	42.00		4,178.42	7,403.19			1,140.51
Cayey.....	26.00	113.60	3,939.10	3,881.68		836.14	1,421.38
Chales.....	11.35	38.23	1,383.95	2,989.17		620.69	1,170.69
Coamo.....	21.50		2,623.41	5,030.62		1,337.98	978.69
Comerio.....	8.90	13.35	1,136.16	516.87		109.05	533.10
Fajardo.....	15.50		3,807.25	8,813.10		424.82	1,084.54
Guayama.....	27.55	356.00	7,646.46	23,844.51			1,508.81
Hato Grande.....	32.30		4,196.21	4,082.00		928.69	1,412.85
Humacao.....	18.50		7,691.27	8,261.41		1,690.62	1,480.91
Isabela.....	1.00		2,103.54	1,402.01		288.08	962.17
Juana Diaz.....	29.50	86.25	2,307.65	9,274.15		1,298.44	1,802.79
Lajas.....	4.00	99.90	1,286.32	2,762.88		566.63	568.01
Lares.....	5.50		1,930.09	5,846.67			1,349.60
Las Marias.....	18.00		257.50	2,021.61		402.19	728.91
Manati.....	25.70		4,067.10	7,327.65		1,594.97	1,508.76
Maricao.....	5.00		685.59	2,809.22		867.66	537.17
Mayaguez.....	180.75	9.35	16,791.49	13,018.34	20,155.80		2,514.92
Morovis.....	9.50		521.35	1,604.46		220.59	730.85
Naguabo.....	4.85	42.00	1,131.84	4,210.95			702.68
Patillas.....	9.00		1,150.92	2,454.34		381.80	721.41
Ponce.....	107.50		28,114.24	50,037.69	16,788.64		4,985.64
Rio Grande.....	30.00	123.30	2,516.51	8,130.30			1,608.35
Rio Piedras.....	26.00	124.40	5,541.25	4,127.16		823.55	889.24
Sebana Grande.....	5.00	41.85	2,120.81	1,885.47		494.48	682.46
San German.....	12.50	591.00	5,174.63	5,091.49		1,035.67	1,308.42
San Juan.....	118.35	1,504.50	29,146.99	55,227.34	67,583.17	11,069.02	2,071.12
San Sebastian.....	8.50		2,230.21	2,872.62		654.37	1,060.65
Santa Isabel.....	10.00		995.81	5,643.56		1,214.50	313.94
Tou Alta.....	25.00		2,403.50	4,075.67		814.60	1,500.61
Utua.....	12.50		3,223.77	5,667.45		1,326.69	2,834.48
Vega Baja.....	9.50		3,482.41	5,664.75		1,138.90	1,060.64
Vieques.....	22.00		2,263.25	7,993.09		1,596.31	429.24
Yabucoa.....	24.50		4,462.34	5,381.42		1,085.82	1,300.66
Yauco.....	9.85		2,012.54	12,977.33		2,264.43	1,752.60
Total.....	1,061.80	3,500.43	203,195.26	346,964.57	115,170.24	45,740.18	61,603.98

Actual income of municipalities, by sources, for the fiscal year 1903-4—Continued.

Municipality.	Fines.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts during year.	Total available for expenditures.	Total expenditures during year.	Cash on hand June 30, 1904.
Adjuntas	\$332.02	\$0.61	\$13,282.57	\$13,657.40	\$13,355.73	\$301.67
Aguada	213.57	2.88	6,160.64	6,161.58	6,122.81	38.77
Aguadilla	797.81	.....	17,161.08	18,156.99	17,309.03	847.96
Aguas Buenas	94.35	.....	3,844.77	4,082.83	4,073.19	9.64
Aibonito	523.06	12.60	6,769.94	6,769.94	6,769.94	.....
Añasco	393.02	66.06	15,150.19	15,186.09	15,160.59	25.50
Arecibo	1,252.25	40.77	48,783.07	74,200.72	68,291.41	5,909.31
Barros	338.54	407.10	10,961.92	11,022.80	11,010.83	11.97
Bayamon	580.72	60.00	25,164.20	25,355.61	25,097.58	258.03
Caguas	2,058.55	1,606.12	25,375.84	25,456.45	25,388.21	68.24
Cabo Rojo	685.61	.....	10,697.53	10,873.77	10,878.96	494.81
Camuy	398.46	105.00	12,249.87	12,333.65	12,019.93	313.72
Carolina	935.50	64.85	15,143.22	21,316.30	19,769.30	1,547.00
Cayey	939.21	431.11	16,445.61	17,016.80	16,944.59	72.21
Chiles	315.66	195.93	9,857.30	9,924.32	9,924.64	1.68
Coamo	363.07	31.60	14,068.20	14,800.12	13,919.45	880.67
Comerio	185.10	110.15	4,610.44	4,615.77	4,580.22	35.55
Fajardo	458.69	115.27	18,199.69	13,224.48	17,200.93	1,023.55
Guayama	897.80	45.51	40,130.43	44,444.74	44,444.74	.....
Hato Grande	520.50	47.07	15,151.68	15,532.27	14,957.00	575.27
Humacao	856.00	157.40	23,475.31	25,295.78	23,696.56	1,599.22
Isabela	365.21	.....	6,884.25	7,169.11	6,767.58	401.53
Juana Diaz	735.85	63.25	22,204.24	22,210.76	22,153.60	57.16
Lajas	193.27	168.62	7,001.12	7,734.56	7,676.60	57.96
Lares	280.40	18.00	15,780.52	17,239.95	14,522.84	2,717.11
Las Marias	313.85	.....	8,815.87	8,842.76	8,837.65	5.11
Manati	455.78	31.15	18,273.48	19,474.75	19,160.42	314.33
Maricao	177.00	.....	8,648.07	8,683.52	8,613.68	69.84
Mayaguez	1,831.40	2,196.30	83,843.09	200,441.32	81,425.73	119,015.59
Morovis	82.87	.....	4,491.30	4,491.55	4,491.55	.....
Naguabo	183.56	8.65	7,412.76	7,597.08	7,575.62	21.46
Patillas	299.85	.....	6,699.96	6,776.21	6,775.47	.74
Ponce	2,616.48	3,016.16	145,705.10	260,185.26	179,617.28	80,567.98
Rio Grande	449.93	3.07	17,663.11	18,066.70	18,046.36	20.34
Rio Piedras	790.01	179.50	14,690.28	15,438.86	14,926.05	512.81
Sebana Grande	319.83	7.50	7,174.71	7,209.49	7,206.07	3.42
San German	1,086.76	26.24	18,083.52	18,182.40	18,076.71	105.69
San Juan	6,131.65	1,189.36	268,772.75	422,190.04	273,320.30	148,869.74
San Sebastian	274.65	154.32	12,564.29	12,585.19	12,576.29	8.90
Santa Isabel	571.12	24.50	9,676.06	10,939.44	10,289.40	650.04
Toa Alta	655.06	9.98	12,136.47	12,235.14	12,092.08	143.06
Utuado	463.25	.....	20,464.82	20,579.74	20,554.12	25.62
Vega Baja	159.92	.....	12,955.49	13,748.38	13,457.40	290.98
Vieques	530.10	4.50	13,527.26	15,784.29	15,118.21	666.08
Yabucoa	895.08	9.38	17,186.19	17,199.87	17,166.99	32.88
Yauco	714.25	859.50	25,170.82	27,377.86	27,037.39	340.47
Total	33,716.62	11,460.01	1,138,508.53	1,576,812.64	1,207,899.03	368,913.61

Actual expenditures of municipalities, by items, for the fiscal year 1903-4.

Municipality.	Unliqui- dated claims from former fiscal years.	Bonded indebted- ness.	Other guar- anteed indebted- ness.	Indebt- edness of annexed municipal- ities.	Adminis- trative expendi- tures.	Municipal police.	Fire depart- ment.
Adjuntas	\$5,885.39		\$1,302.39		\$1,232.04		
Aguada	838.60		635.83		1,359.81		
Aguadilla	2,996.99		1,990.13		2,704.49		
Aguas Buenas	990.58		374.32		1,080.52		
Aibonito	1,200.44		519.65		1,411.92		
Añasco	3,308.58		1,295.50		1,740.83		
Arecibo	6,430.59	\$6,015.00			2,746.21		\$630.91
Barros	4,440.15		987.10	\$50.00	1,548.61		
Bayamón	5,096.81		1.98	198.76	3,149.84		
Cabo Rojo	2,677.53		163.35		1,766.87		
Caguas	2,689.73		1,184.03		5,067.43		
Camuy	2,513.26		1,495.89		1,328.82		
Carolina	1,220.00		619.79		3,974.96		
Cayey	3,313.52		677.43		3,160.90		
Ciales	4,822.82		6.62		489.21		
Coamo	1,508.35				2,260.49		
Comerio	1,301.23		535.76		284.25		
Fajardo	3,182.58				2,627.64		
Guayama	11,195.94		423.89	1,066.93	6,756.69		496.90
Hato Grande	2,896.82		682.70		2,640.86		
Humacao	3,059.82		247.33		4,210.68		
Isabela	1,378.89		353.35		1,346.00		
Juana Díaz	3,263.68				3,130.59		
Lajas	1,411.97		217.66		1,985.36		
Lares	1,285.00				3,948.05		
Las Marias	4,482.65		178.67		1,104.41		
Manatí	5,791.96		451.27		1,504.86		55.63
Maricao	3,423.52		236.76		1,296.07		
Mayaguez	21,451.99	12,000.00			7,581.39		2,200.00
Morovis	1,095.28		257.55		428.49		
Naguabo	1,553.81		139.19		1,131.88		
Patillas	576.02		189.38		1,605.00		
Ponce	21,225.76	18,000.00	14.98	1,483.94	13,149.70	\$18,308.37	3,274.81
Rio Grande	255.19			7.08	2,680.35		
Rio Piedras	21.05				2,913.07		
Sabana Grande	2,264.51				779.26		
San Germán	3,048.38		555.22		3,001.99		197.57
San Juan	13,971.46	36,000.00			22,109.00		1,670.53
San Sebastian	4,216.62				1,342.32		
Santa Isabel	1,497.31				1,781.22		
Toa Alta	3,356.25		1,512.74		1,831.63		
Utuaado	6,967.44				2,261.46		
Vega Baja	2,117.20		1,069.07		2,080.42		
Vieques					2,852.35		
Yabucoa	2,677.69		113.26		3,294.47		
Yauco	4,501.49		638.60		2,743.72		546.72
Total	183,404.85	72,015.00	19,071.39	2,806.71	139,426.13	18,308.37	9,073.07

Actual expenditures of municipalities, by items, for the fiscal year 1903-4—Continued.

Municipality.	Insur- ance.	Lighting.	Public works.	Productive properties.	Charities.	Sanitation.	Education.
Adjuntas		\$145.00	\$73.39	\$70.00	\$204.34	\$332.14	\$2,475.22
Aguada		117.62	54.68	32.00	162.48	520.76	958.99
Aguadilla		519.09	479.48	351.00	1,324.04	1,857.63	2,637.61
Agua8 Buenas		39.91	.....	42.00	75.55	33.97	369.83
Aibonito		126.00	.....	72.00	450.00	514.19	1,025.96
Añasco		411.05	• 1,148.76	115.00	1,447.44	1,072.66	1,611.96
Arecibo .....		.....	27,460.81	6,659.60	4,166.06	3,361.26	5,882.43
Barros		58.37	27.88	144.00	268.12	641.00	1,043.17
Bayamon		932.44	751.00	365.90	2,388.35	2,320.37	6,082.11
Cabo Rojo		243.76	337.03	105.00	786.49	837.30	1,438.68
Caguas		785.25	507.88	525.00	2,945.91	3,450.00	4,273.83
Camuy		319.25	131.34	112.50	847.58	1,343.57	1,671.11
Carolina		255.74	3,385.66	1,014.83	661.37	2,577.15	2,529.46
Cayey		350.00	493.50	192.00	1,424.03	1,757.25	2,645.52
Ciales		154.94	471.45	32.05	892.02	264.81	1,334.78
Coamo		443.35	338.23	132.00	2,230.89	1,419.50	2,902.98
Comerio		85.07	100.39	55.00	435.19	1,002.98	350.34
Fajardo		292.47	1,300.00	313.00	1,240.00	2,382.92	2,426.48
Guayama		710.39	1,316.25	1,002.64	3,367.48	4,675.99	5,270.92
Hato Grande		507.92	479.78	108.00	935.08	2,136.78	2,069.83
Humacao		764.30	476.67	828.00	2,420.84	3,322.67	2,923.82
Isabela		75.68	67.99	96.00	300.00	490.64	1,774.02
Juana Diaz		441.39	217.46	342.34	2,923.26	1,931.25	5,331.47
Lajas		64.45	121.21	60.00	366.84	401.54	1,540.37
Lares		305.00	409.24	120.00	1,850.00	2,266.81	1,587.83
Las Marias		103.54	318.10	8.00	354.36	29.95	921.67
Manati	\$37.20	620.13	799.91	98.15	2,767.49	905.22	3,388.55
Maricao		171.00	.....	70.00	400.00	325.60	1,285.05
Mayaguez		165.00	7,815.55	1,512.84	12,007.29	5,030.97	4,618.59
Morovis		68.73	69.80	24.50	275.92	502.01	578.53
Naguabo		187.04	325.82	56.50	767.21	577.62	821.05
Pafillas		200.00	77.21	250.87	388.12	894.96	645.06
Ponce		1,576.23	41,031.98	3,975.09	16,744.80	13,628.67	12,818.31
Rio Grande		315.55	1,343.45	268.89	1,144.46	1,853.98	5,272.90
Rio Piedras		431.75	2,373.74	456.00	787.72	1,516.66	3,301.17
Sabana Grande		216.39	79.70	40.00	344.18	537.78	1,649.18
San German		484.53	1,994.49	440.00	636.38	2,200.02	3,015.57
San Juan		16,695.12	56,873.41	24,251.79	27,139.68	28,635.60	27,204.92
San Sebastian		217.66	260.41	72.00	1,294.92	888.30	2,193.17
Santa Isabel		250.50	97.01	120.00	517.70	1,044.00	2,288.24
Toa Alta		139.00	89.54	64.90	381.60	425.86	1,820.22
Utuaao		275.00	1,037.93	197.00	1,725.85	1,457.91	3,073.23
Vega Baja		159.26	298.24	117.00	1,131.65	1,432.50	2,247.11
Vieques		482.20	3,250.00	144.00	895.04	2,100.00	3,385.17
Yabucoa		713.14	1,134.45	440.99	1,377.91	2,326.38	1,989.46
Yauco		567.30	768.49	461.50	2,844.29	2,339.16	6,609.19
Total	37.20	32,187.51	160,189.31	45,959.88	108,029.93	109,568.29	150,585.06

Actual expenditures of municipalities, by items, for the fiscal year 1903-4—Continued.

Municipality.	Courts and penal in- stitutions.	Road fund.	Travel- ing ex- penses.	Civil reg- ister.	Conti- gent ex- pendi- tures.	Fixed charges.	Total.
Adjuntas	\$600.75	\$836.71	\$39.50	\$60.00	\$98.86	.....	\$13,355.73
Aguada	775.57	419.28	63.27	116.50	67.47	.....	6,122.81
Aguadilla	1,291.21	691.98	22.50	355.70	87.18	.....	17,309.03
Aguas Buenas	692.17	73.53	6.75	84.00	210.06	.....	4,073.19
Aibonito	1,012.34	278.44	15.00	144.00	.....	.....	6,769.94
Añasco	825.96	772.48	144.25	189.20	1,076.92	.....	15,160.59
Arecibo	1,833.12	1,915.34	126.58	200.00	863.50	.....	68,291.41
Barros	919.70	554.51	83.72	240.00	4.47	.....	11,010.83
Bayamon	1,085.05	1,606.46	203.89	816.62	98.00	.....	25,097.58
Cabo Rojo	949.22	626.58	49.42	196.00	201.73	.....	10,378.96
Caguas	1,936.55	681.35	558.25	663.00	120.00	.....	25,388.21
Camuy	916.25	853.82	29.04	450.00	7.50	.....	12,019.93
Carolina	1,188.02	1,534.98	55.00	439.92	322.42	.....	19,769.30
Cayey	1,773.14	362.78	236.58	165.90	392.04	.....	16,944.59
Ciales	406.58	603.08	120.00	38.75	285.53	.....	9,922.64
Coamo	1,491.50	827.87	100.00	229.00	35.29	.....	13,919.45
Comerio	186.66	121.06	10.00	20.00	92.29	.....	4,880.22
Fajardo	1,112.06	1,633.28	242.50	390.00	58.00	.....	17,200.93
Guayama	2,097.09	3,857.07	935.51	450.00	211.05	\$610.00	44,444.74
Hato Grande	1,140.67	357.15	264.77	457.00	279.64	.....	14,957.00
Humacao	1,582.27	1,581.88	217.77	946.12	1,114.39	.....	23,696.56
Isabela	911.00	312.02	55.00	157.29	149.70	.....	6,767.58
Juana Díaz	1,239.80	2,096.27	241.45	488.00	506.64	.....	22,153.60
Lajas	551.50	685.80	80.00	80.00	109.90	.....	7,676.60
Lares	1,106.14	1,052.77	50.00	342.00	200.00	.....	14,522.84
Las Marias	332.19	480.67	86.50	87.00	349.94	.....	8,837.65
Manatí	478.05	1,734.99	140.00	150.00	237.01	.....	19,160.42
Maricao	565.25	542.02	20.00	85.00	133.41	.....	8,613.68
Mayaguez	2,758.11	877.19	774.81	308.42	2,323.58	.....	81,425.73
Morovis	683.30	359.00	22.15	46.52	79.77	.....	4,491.55
Naguabo	728.56	971.30	49.00	175.99	90.65	.....	7,575.62
Patillas	1,025.30	536.75	50.25	242.00	94.55	.....	6,775.47
Ponce	4,238.75	4,710.01	1,762.70	1,000.00	2,673.18	.....	179,617.28
Rio Grande	1,516.88	1,770.63	7.95	647.75	961.30	.....	18,046.36
Rio Piedras	1,176.30	780.69	512.95	240.00	414.95	.....	14,926.05
Sabana Grande	444.36	359.45	30.00	59.85	401.41	.....	7,206.07
San German	1,021.70	796.24	92.60	300.00	292.02	.....	18,076.71
San Juan	7,448.99	36.35	106.21	770.00	10,278.72	128.52	273,320.30
San Sebastian	1,121.41	641.59	49.95	180.00	97.94	.....	12,576.29
Santa Isabel	1,345.94	1,065.98	69.50	202.00	10.00	.....	10,289.40
Toa Alta	1,160.87	742.07	75.00	344.47	147.93	.....	12,092.08
Utua	906.95	1,162.65	299.00	618.50	571.20	.....	20,554.12
Vega Baja	1,034.18	1,193.02	99.23	409.80	68.72	.....	13,457.40
Vieques	1,188.43	299.09	92.90	300.00	129.03	.....	15,118.21
Yabucoa	1,163.35	1,141.94	118.65	555.00	120.30	.....	17,166.99
Yauco	1,405.52	2,667.66	179.56	165.00	599.19	.....	27,937.39
Total	59,368.71	47,205.76	8,649.66	14,606.30	26,667.38	738.52	1,207,899.03

Floating indebtedness of municipalities, June 30, 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904.

Municipality.	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.
Adjuntas	\$4,013.56	\$13,277.55	\$6,545.02	\$8,795.13
Aguada	10,671.33	4,739.57	1,024.50	1,713.56
Aguadilla	10,785.82	9,649.34	3,323.36	4,045.69
Moca	4,883.86	3,782.94		
Aguas Buenas	1,610.34	2,149.28	3,732.74	4,667.70
Aibonito	3,984.00	3,050.93	1,032.62	559.03
Añasco	7,415.42	4,327.13	4,150.62	5,947.34
Rincon	6,551.57	5,960.29		
Arecibo	15,372.24	4,838.63	8,239.40	15,654.00
Barros	4,686.62	3,845.94	6,359.73	2,954.86
Barranquitas	2,002.47	1,922.62		
Bayamon	3,859.81	2,462.63	5,394.21	7,429.46
Naranjito	1,950.23	1,454.67		
Toa Baja	428.53	1,448.42		
Cabo Rojo	3,778.64	3,853.10	4,882.36	6,309.35
Caguas	13,770.93	11,250.35	13,681.54	10,689.98
Gurabo	924.28	1,151.36		
Camuy	4,200.64	3,697.66	6,163.04	8,655.04
Hatillo	3,974.53	2,256.33		
Quebradillas	2,376.47	1,423.67		
Carolina	0.00	0.00	48.00	230.00
Trujillo Alto	1,597.20	1,872.26		
Cayey	6,385.49	1,767.38	4,569.36	3,552.11
Cidra	4,607.86	3,321.88		
Ciales	5,331.09	4,078.66	5,985.09	6,734.40
Coamo	135.60	231.89	1,586.69	178.34
Comerio	2,169.24	2,527.89	1,549.71	3,968.79
Fajardo	11,898.24	4,043.75	3,072.86	3,160.84
Guayama	6,386.28	2,233.50	5,691.00	8,393.84
Arroyo	3,170.35	3,288.20		
Salinas	2,588.44	0.00		
Hato Grande	2,074.11	3,031.15	3,838.88	2,810.91
Juncos	486.67	125.00		
Humacao	2,184.70	2,907.50	813.32	31.80
Isabela	4,310.20	3,469.97	3,157.46	3,116.35
Juana Diaz	12,474.66	9,985.80	6,672.01	10,108.72
Lajas	2,240.39	1,632.74	2,522.12	2,999.23
Lares	1,543.74	10,905.33	1,559.00	1,049.75
Las Marias	6,427.89	1,277.33	7,648.80	6,955.71
Manati	6,801.22	7,927.76	11,335.41	10,692.54
Maricao	4,972.69	5,712.02	4,323.17	2,823.18
Mayaguez	36,567.47	2,050.14	25,476.16	27,303.09
Morovis	2,902.15	1,973.94	1,875.80	2,247.35
Naguabo	1,861.01	317.43	1,757.84	1,747.31
Patillas	3,882.59	2,257.02	762.34	1,576.29
Ponce	103,288.76	194,236.16	40,552.88	57,189.71
Guayanilla	3,159.57	435.36		
Peñuelas	6,181.44	4,028.56		
Rio Grande	1,457.92	308.23	2,432.18	1,000.00
Loiza	627.00	143.98		
Rio Piedras	1,584.42	617.30	27.32	17.99
Sabana Grande	446.06	534.47	2,319.99	3,395.72
San German	3,355.71	4,117.53	3,120.43	1,972.28
San Juan	75,642.69	7,585.76	14,813.86	8,201.98
San Sebastian	4,559.75	3,068.21	7,868.45	6,643.40
Santa Isabel	0.00	718.71	1,465.91	0.00
Toa Alta	5,746.34	4,199.52	5,437.84	4,048.08
Corozal	3,390.64	2,090.50		
Dorado	5,672.63	4,106.26		
Utua	15,932.35	6,319.02	7,602.12	6,322.59
Vega Baja	4,154.47	6,033.68	3,904.95	3,940.87
Vega Alta	4,836.27	3,568.50		
Vieques	603.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yabucoa	3,764.20	2,423.94	3,817.06	2,772.86
Maunabo	2,909.08	532.84		
Yauco	13,574.77	9,640.25	10,371.81	11,579.24
Total	501,128.15	418,164.73	262,508.96	284,186.41

Certificates of indebtedness of municipalities to June 30, 1904.

Municipality.	Total certificates issued.	Amount redeemed in fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.	Amount redeemed in fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.	Total certificates redeemed.	Amount unredeemed June 30, 1904.
Adjuntas	\$12,728.51	\$2,323.72	\$3,011.32	\$5,335.04	\$7,393.47
Aguada	3,137.76	582.39	597.05	1,179.44	1,958.32
Aguadilla	9,456.24	1,904.08	2,022.97	3,927.05	5,529.19
Moca	3,149.79	1,030.84	520.91	1,551.75	1,598.04
Agua Buenas	1,606.14	201.63	351.13	552.76	1,053.38
Aibonito	2,435.50	492.69	485.70	978.39	1,457.11
Añasco	2,358.58	577.21	430.34	1,007.55	1,351.03
Rincon	5,109.27	743.82	1,142.61	1,616.43	3,492.84
Barros	2,053.73	743.47	708.33	1,451.80	601.93
Barranquitas	1,588.55	735.18	213.34	948.52	640.03
Bayamon (Naranjito)	316.23	316.23	.....	316.23	.....
Cabo Rojo	390.80	78.16	78.16	156.32	234.48
Caguas	2,322.68	540.00	1,114.48	1,654.48	668.20
Camuy	3,095.73	728.04	677.45	1,405.49	1,690.24
Hatillo	1,699.18	1,520.38	40.22	1,560.60	138.58
Quebradillas	1,259.98	654.59	174.17	828.76	431.22
Carolina	167.95	33.59	33.59	67.18	100.77
Trujillo Alto	2,562.85	483.73	519.78	1,003.51	1,559.34
Cayey	1,302.18	628.00	188.68	816.68	485.50
Cidra	2,590.88	735.89	444.18	1,180.07	1,410.81
Ciales	1,785.75	1,785.75	.....	1,785.75	.....
Comerio	2,169.51	481.80	553.74	1,035.54	1,133.97
Guayama (Arroyo)	2,871.35	1,300.72	392.66	1,693.38	1,177.97
Hato Grande	3,029.95	633.66	591.85	1,225.51	1,804.44
Juncos	125.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	75.00
Humacao	591.71	118.34	118.34	236.68	355.03
Isabela	1,436.69	190.42	331.72	522.14	914.55
Lajas	520.72	104.15	104.11	208.29	312.43
Las Marias	674.23	.....	168.56	168.56	505.67
Manati	1,702.91	.....	425.73	425.73	1,277.18
Maricao	834.35	613.80	220.55	834.35	.....
Morovis	1,154.33	183.17	241.98	425.15	729.18
Naguabo	317.43	72.75	68.87	141.62	175.81
Patillas	756.58	.....	178.66	178.66	577.92
Fonce:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guayanilla	435.36	435.36	.....	435.36	.....
Peñuelas	1,573.74	1,573.74	.....	1,573.74	.....
San German	2,294.46	378.60	520.87	899.47	1,394.99
Toa Alto	2,879.69	767.59	709.95	1,477.54	1,402.15
Corozal	1,195.23	393.50	255.00	648.50	546.73
Dorado	3,144.19	1,247.94	461.46	1,709.40	1,434.79
Vega Baja	6,106.77	1,167.60	1,238.80	2,406.40	3,700.37
Vega Alta	2,228.12	358.25	20.00	378.25	1,849.87
Yabucoa	270.95	54.19	54.19	108.38	162.57
Yauco	2,958.79	567.50	597.82	1,165.32	1,793.47
Total	100,390.34	27,237.47	20,034.30	47,271.77	53,118.57

Income and expenditure of road districts for the fiscal year 1903-4.

Road district.	Total income. ^a	Expenditure by items.				Total expend- itures.	
		Unliqui- dated claims from former fiscal years.	Adminis- trative salaries.	Office expenses.	Improve- ments and repair of roads and highways.		Contingent expend- itures.
San Juan	\$9,342.92	\$67.80	\$678.90	\$89.75	\$2,985.64	.....	\$3,822.09
Arecibo	8,517.24		1,007.54	48.90	7,370.29	\$32.25	8,458.98
Aguadilla	10,111.06		1,673.18	140.50	5,312.59	103.37	7,229.64
Mayaguez	9,335.63	750.17	2,276.19	316.01	6,460.20	278.93	10,081.50
Ponce	14,536.35		1,813.00	272.10	11,377.10	289.65	13,751.85
Guayama	15,622.71	1,373.16	2,669.05	161.00	10,244.44	396.08	14,843.73
Humacao	16,220.75		1,178.65	436.88	9,208.17	36.00	10,859.70
Total	83,686.66	2,191.13	11,296.51	1,465.14	52,958.43	1,136.28	69,047.49

^aIncludes cash on hand at beginning of year.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

93

(REALTY.)

Asst. No. 1904-5 _____

Previous Asst. Nos. _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: URBAN PROPERTY.

Municipality _____ Barrio _____
 Owner _____ Agent _____
 Address _____ Address _____

	Estimated value.
Land:	
Building lot, plot No. _____ on _____ St.,	
Containing (approximately) _____ meters frontage _____	\$ _____
Total land.....	_____
Improvements:	
_____ story _____ room _____	
Known as number _____	
Constructed of _____	
Occupied as _____	
Annual rental value, \$ _____	
Conditions as regards repair _____	

Other improvement _____	

Total improvements.....	_____
Total land and improvements.....	_____

Remarks: _____

(REALTY.)

Asst. No. 1904-5; _____

Previous Asst. Nos. _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

Municipality _____ Barrio _____

Owner _____ Agent _____

Address _____ Address _____

Land:

Building lot, plot No. _____ on _____ St.,

Containing (approximately) _____ meters frontage \$ _____

Other land _____

Total land _____

Improvements:

_____ story _____ room _____

Construction of _____

Occupied as _____

Annual rental value \$ _____

Conditions as regards repairs _____

Other improvements _____

Total improvements _____

Total land and improvements _____

Remarks: _____

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

95

(PERSONALTY.)

Asst. Nos. 1904-5 _____

Previous Asst. Nos. _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Municipality _____ Barrio _____
 Owner _____ Agent _____
 Address _____ Address _____

	Number.	Estimated value.
Cash in hand or bank.....	x	\$
Stocks, shares and bonds other than U. S. bonds and shares of banks in Porto Rico	x	
Household effects not exempt	x	
Jewelry, watches, and plate	x	
Carriages		
Cane carts		
Ox carts		
Other vehicles		
Merchandise.....	x	
Vessels.....		
Rolling stock		
Locomotives		
Horses and mares.....		
Yearlings		
Work cattle.....		
Steers		
Milch cows		
Calves		
Mules		
Donkeys		
Pigs.....		
Sheep		
Goats		
Other animals		
Agricultural implements	x	
Other personal property		
.....		
.....		
.....		
Total personal property.....		

Remarks _____

(REALTY.)

Asst. No. 1904-5: _____

Previous Asst. Nos. _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: CANE LANDS.

Name of hacienda _____

Municipality _____ Barrio _____

Owner _____ Agent or lessee _____

Address _____ Address _____

	No. of acres.	Estimated value.
Land:		
1st class cane land planted		\$ _____
2nd " " " "		_____
3rd " " " "		_____
1st class cane land unplanted		_____
2nd " " " "		_____
3rd " " " "		_____
Mountain land		_____
Swamp		_____
Other land		_____

Total land		_____
Improvements:		
Dwelling houses, as per inventory attached		_____
Machinery houses and annexes, inventory attached		_____
Machinery, stationary, " "		_____
Water-power plant, " "		_____
Railway bed and rails, " "		_____
Electric plant, " "		_____
Irrigation plant, " "		_____
Fences, " "		_____
Other		_____

Total improvements		_____
Total land and improvements		_____

Remarks: _____

(REALTY.)

Asst. No. 1904-5: _____

Previous Asst. Nos. _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: COFFEE LANDS.

Municipality _____ Barrio _____
 Owner _____ Agent _____
 Address _____ Address _____

	No. of acres.	Estimated value.
Land:		
In coffee less than 1 year		\$
“ “ over 1 year but under 2 years		
“ “ 2 years “ “ 3 “		
“ “ “ 3 “ “ 4 “		
“ “ “ 4 “		
Total in coffee		
Suitable for coffee		
Suitable for other purposes		
.....		
.....		
Total land		
Improvements:		
Buildings		
.....		
Machinery		
.....		
Drying yards		
.....		
Fences		
Other		
.....		
Total improvements		
Total land and improvements		

Remarks _____

, 190—

Asst. No. 1904-5: _____

(REALTY.)

Previous Asst. Nos. _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: TOBACCO LANDS.

Municipality _____ Barrio _____

Owner _____ Agent _____

Address _____ Address _____

	No. of acres.	Estimated value.
Land:		
Alluvial lands (vegas)		\$
Uplands (sobre vegas)
Other land fit for tobacco
Land fit for other purposes
Total land
Improvements:		
Buildings
.....	
Artificial shade sq. meters
Wells
Fences
Other
.....	
Total improvements
Total land and improvements

Remarks: _____

Int. Rev. Agent.

(REALTY.)

Asst. No. 1904-05

Previous Asst. Nos.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: PASTURE LANDS.

Municipality Barrio

Owner Agent

Address Address

	No. of acres.	Estimated value.
Land:		
Meadow land in malojillo.....		\$
" " " guinea grass.....		
" " " natural grass.....		
Upland " " malojillo.....		
" " " guinea grass.....		
" " " natural grass.....		
Brush grazing land.....		
Mountain land.....		
Marsh land.....		
Land fit for other purposes.....		
Total land.....		
Improvements:		
Buildings.....		
".....		
".....		
".....		
Wells.....		
Fences.....		
Other.....		
Total improvements.....		
Total land and improvements.....		

Remarks:

(REALTY.)

Asst. No. 1904-5: _____

Previous Asst. Nos. _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: ORANGE LANDS.

Name of finca _____

Municipality _____ Barrio _____

Owner _____ Agent _____

Address _____ Address _____

	No. of acres.	Estimated value.
Land:		
In nursery trees.....		
In trees less than 1 year		
" " over 1 year but under 2 years		
" " " 2 years " " 3 "		
" " " 3 " " 4 "		
" " " 4 "		
Total.....		
Land suitable for oranges		
Mountain land		
Marsh land		
Land suitable for other purposes		
Total land		
Improvements:		
Buildings		
.....		
.....		
Fences		
Other.....		
.....		
Total improvements		
Total land and improvements		
Remarks -		

(REALTY.)

Asst. No. 1904-5: _____

Previous Asst. Nos. _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: COTTON LANDS.

Municipality _____ Barrio _____

Owner _____ Agent _____

Address _____ Address _____

	No. of acres.	Estimated value.
Land:		
In cotton		\$
Fit for cotton
Other land
.....	
.....	
.....	
Total land	=====	=====
Improvements: •		
Dwelling houses
.....	
Machinery houses
.....	
Machinery
.....	
.....	
Fences
Other
.....	
.....	
Total improvements		=====
Total land and improvements		=====
Remarks: _____		
.....		

_____, 190_____

Int. Rev. Agent.

(REALTY.)

Asst. No. 1904-5: _____

Previous Asst. Nos. _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: MISCELLANEOUS.

Municipality _____ Barrio _____
 Owner _____ Agent _____
 Address _____ Address _____

	No. of acres.	Estimated value.
Land:		
Flat: Sand, scrub covered		\$ _____
" cleared		
Sandy loam, scrub covered		
" " cleared		
Clay loam, scrub covered		
" " cleared		
Swamp or mangrove		
Other		
Broken: Sand, scrub covered		
" cleared		
Sandy loam, scrub covered		
" " cleared		
Clay loam, scrub covered		
" " cleared		
Stony or rocky		
Other		
Mountain: Rocky, useless for agricultural or grazing		
Forest covered		
Brush covered		
Cleared		
Other		
Total land		
Improvements:		
Buildings		
Fences		
Other		
Total improvements		
Total land and improvements		

Remarks: _____

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., July 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the office of the auditor of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

(1) A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the insular government from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, as shown by deposits made with the treasurer, and the payments made upon warrants issued by the auditor and countersigned by the governor, pursuant to appropriations authorized by law, during said period, with a statement of the balance from previous fiscal year, and also showing balance of insular revenues and trust funds remaining on hand at close of business June 30, 1904.

(2) A recapitulation of receipts and expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

(3) Comparative statements of balances of insular revenues and trust funds at the close of the fiscal years 1902-3 and 1903-4, showing amount of trust funds under main headings.

(4) A complete statement of the refund to Porto Rico by the United States of customs revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico in the United States, showing the account between Porto Rico and the United States, on account of said refund, balanced and closed.

(5) A statement of the general allotment and subhead appropriations created by transfers therefrom, showing the balances remaining to the credit of each, and also to the credit of the appropriation "Allotment from appropriation of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico to the United States," showing total available balance of allotment on hand June 30, 1904.

(6) A statement of the transactions of the printing and supply division connected with the auditor's office, from July 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904, the June work being uncompleted at this date.

(7) As the auditing of the accounts for the month of June, 1904, can not be completed until the close of the month of July, and some supplemental accounts pertaining to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, must necessarily be audited at a later date, the summarized statement of audited receipts and disbursements is omitted from this report.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts and expenditures from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the hands of the treasurer of Porto Rico at the close of business on June 30, 1903, as shown by the general ledgers of receipts and expenditures in the offices of the treasurer and the auditor, and as stated in the auditor's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, page 14

\$1,285,043.16

Insular revenues \$344,310.58

Trust funds 940,732.58

1,285,043.16

DEPOSITS WITH THE TREASURER.

I. INSULAR REVENUES.

(a) *Customs receipts.*

Deposits by collector of customs for Porto Rico:

July, 1903 \$55,659.40

August, 1903 40,500.00

September, 1903 61,500.00

October, 1903 68,000.00

November, 1903 55,000.16

December, 1903 81,006.40

January, 1904 50,243.77

February, 1904 28,000.00

March, 1904 40,000.00

April, 1904 49,000.00

May, 1904 42,000.00

June, 1904 61,000.00

Total deposits of customs receipts \$631,909.73

(b) *Internal-revenue receipts, proper*

Deposits by collectors of internal revenue:

July, 1903 \$107,437.75

August, 1903 136,135.15

September, 1903 117,806.14

October, 1903 139,254.47

November, 1903 148,012.82

December, 1903 119,517.81

January, 1904 146,162.55

February, 1904 188,824.99

March, 1904 141,784.57

April, 1904 138,646.62

May, 1904 109,166.03

June, 1904 100,425.12

Total deposits of internal-revenue receipts proper. 1,593,174.02

(c) *Miscellaneous receipts of internal revenue.*

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, deposits by collectors
of internal revenue

15,275.87

Total deposits of internal-revenue receipts 1,608,449.89

(d) Miscellaneous receipts from sundry sources.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, deposits by various receiving and disbursing officers.....	\$90, 126. 80
Total deposits of insular revenues.....	2, 330, 486. 42

(e) Repayments.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, sundry deposits of repayments by disbursing officers.....	48, 213. 34
Total deposits and repayments to credit of insular revenues....	2, 378, 699. 76

II. TRUST FUNDS.

(a) Allotments.

January, 1904. Remittances by Secretary of the Treasury of balances of allotments by the President from appropriation of customs revenues collected in the United States on importations from Porto Rico, acts of March 24 and April 12, 1900; Public and permanent improvements	\$8, 855. 98
--	--------------

(b) Municipal tax on property.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. Amounts collected by the treasurer of Porto Rico, through the collectors of internal revenue, on account of municipal taxes on property and deposited in trust for the benefit of the respective municipalities, to be paid to them monthly on settlement warrants.....	442, 999. 13
---	--------------

(c) Municipal tax on corporation property.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. Amounts paid directly to the treasurer of Porto Rico on account of municipal taxes on corporation property and deposited in trust for the benefit of the respective municipalities, to be paid to them on settlement warrants.....	8, 485. 10
--	------------

(d) Municipal school tax on property.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. Amounts collected by the treasurer of Porto Rico, through the collectors of internal revenue, on account of municipal school taxes on property and deposited in trust for the benefit of the respective municipal school boards, to be paid to the treasurers of the respective municipalities on settlement warrants	51, 447. 56
---	-------------

(e) Municipal school tax on corporation property.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. Amounts paid directly to the treasurer of Porto Rico on account of municipal school taxes on corporation property, and deposited in trust for the benefit of the respective municipal school boards, to be paid to the treasurers of the municipalities on settlement warrants	1, 028. 78
--	------------

(f) Municipal bond redemption tax.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. Amounts collected by the treasurer, through the collectors of internal revenue, on account of municipal bond redemption taxes, for the purpose of paying the interest on the bonds and creating a sinking fund for their redemption, to be paid monthly to the treasurers of the municipalities on settlement warrants, as follows:

San Juan	\$71, 040. 13
Ponce	19, 945. 10
Mayaguez	22, 457. 40
Arecibo	12, 053. 45
	<hr/> \$125, 496. 08

(g) Redemption—certificates of redemption.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. Amounts deposited by the treasurer of Porto Rico in the names and to the credit of certain municipalities, said amounts having been retained from municipal taxes collected by the treasurer of Porto Rico and due to said municipalities, for the redemption of certificates of indebtedness issued by them, and to be paid to the respective assignees of such certificates of indebtedness on settlement warrants 18, 502. 49

(h) Harbor improvements—trust fund.

July 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904. (Collections deposited to credit of insular revenues from April 1, 1904.) Harbor fees, fines, and penalties, collected by the captains of the ports of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, and deposited in trust for maintenance of bureau of docks and harbors..... 15, 479. 55

(i) Outstanding liabilities.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. Deposits made by the depositaries for insular revenues on account of treasurer's drafts and checks of disbursing officers remaining outstanding and unpaid beyond the time required by law. 36. 00

(j) Sundry trust fund deposits.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. On account of teachers' pension fund, and various deposits in trust by individuals, such as money bonds, bail bonds, franchise bonds, and deposits to cover expenses of demarcation of mines. 8, 079. 60

Total trust funds deposited..... 680, 410. 27

(k) Repayments.

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. Repayments by disbursing officers of balances of moneys advanced from trust funds. 27, 134. 00

Total deposits and repayments to credit of trust funds..... \$707, 544. 27

Total deposits from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904..... 3, 086, 244. 03

Balance on hand at close of business on June 30, 1903 (p. —)..... 1, 285, 043. 16

Total receipts to be accounted for on June 30, 1904..... 4, 371, 287. 19

EXPENDITURES.

I. PAYMENTS FROM INSULAR REVENUES.

(1) Amounts advanced to disbursing officers of the insular government from insular revenues on accountable warrants for expenditures under the following heads July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:

Legislative.

Executive council, salaries and expenses	\$31,950.72	
House of delegates, per diems and mileage of members, salaries of employees, and contingent expenses.....	25,210.49	
Expenses of election in Porto Rico	578.04	
Printing and publication of the laws of Porto Rico.....	3,000.00	
Total advanced for legislative expenditures.....		\$60,739.25

Executive.

Office of the governor, salaries and expenses	\$13,031.26	
Office of the secretary, salaries and expenses	27,888.59	
Office of the attorney-general, salaries and expenses	24,867.11	
Office of the treasurer, salaries and expenses:		
Treasurer's office, proper.....	\$42,665.02	
Bureau of accounts	21,162.60	
Bureau of internal revenue.....	57,825.49	
Bureau of municipal finance.....	10,520.00	
		132,173.11
Internal-revenue service, salaries and office expenses of eight collectors of internal revenue, and the various deputy collectors		60,739.44
Office of the auditor:		
Salaries and expenses.....	\$34,767.50	
Salaries and printing office.....	4,000.00	
Salaries, inventory insular property.....	200.00	
		38,967.50
Department of the Interior:		
Office of the commissioner, including bureau of public lands and bureau of docks and harbors from April 1, 1904, salaries and expenses.....		28,046.32
Bureau of public works—Salaries and expenses, office of the bureau; maintenance and repair of roads; maintenance and repair of public buildings; and expenses, executive mansion.....		299,632.10
Superior board of health (became one of the consolidated bureaus into office of health, charities, and correction on April 1, 1904), salaries and expenses.....		33,193.88
Bureau of insular telegraph, salaries and expenses.....		51,178.73
		412,051.03
Department of education—Salaries and expenses, office of the commissioner; salaries, teachers of public schools; purchase of text-books and school supplies; expenses incident to maintenance of public schools; education of Porto Rican students in the United States, and expenses of schools for trained nurses.....		606,189.15

Insular police of Porto Rico: Salaries and incidental expenses of force, equipment, stabling of horses, rent of quarters, and contingent expenses	\$326, 012. 98	
Insular prisons (became one of the consolidated bureaus into office of health, charities, and correction on April 1, 1904): Salaries and expenses incident to the office of the director of prisons, maintenance of the penitentiary and insular prisons, and support of prisoners	98, 398. 37	
Insular charities (became one of the consolidated bureaus into office of health, charities, and correction on April 1, 1904): Salaries and expenses incident to the office of the director of charities, the maintenance of the insane asylum, leper colony, boys' charity school, girls' charity school, and support of inmates	78, 253. 12	
Department of health, charities, and correction (organized under the provisions of the act of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, approved March 10, 1904): Salaries and expenses, office of the director, and the bureaus of health, charities, and insular prisons, consolidated under this head April 1, 1904.....	72, 241. 24	
Insular library of Porto Rico, salaries and expenses.....	1, 612. 76	
Municipality of Adjuntas, amount advanced to alcalde of Adjuntas as special disbursing agent for aid of sick people and support of prisoners at Adjuntas.....	25. 00	
Representation of Porto Rico at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.....	21, 125. 70	
Amount advanced to commission for suppression of disease known as "anemia" in Porto Rico, salaries and expenses.	2, 900. 00	
Commission on claims against the late departmental boards of prison control, expenses.....	330. 30	
Collection and preservation of historical data in Porto Rico, salaries	1, 200. 00	
Project and plan for penitentiary for Porto Rico	500. 00	
Amount advanced to the auditor of Porto Rico as chairman of a commission appointed by the governor to examine as to the advisability of making loans of money from the insular treasury, requested by certain municipalities, traveling expenses and per diems.....	200. 00	
Total advanced for executive expenditures.....	\$1, 918, 706. 66	
<i>Judicial.</i>		
United States district court for Porto Rico: Salaries and expenses, including salaries of judge, district attorney, marshal, deputy marshals, clerk and deputy clerks, fees of jurors and witnesses, and all expenses of the court....	\$35, 563. 89	
Insular courts of Porto Rico:		
Salaries and expenses, supreme court and district courts; clerical expenses, justices' courts; witness fees and fees and incidental expenses of jury procedure..	\$188, 567. 08	
Publication of decisions of United States district court and supreme court of Porto Rico.....	1, 504. 92	
Total advanced for judicial expenditures.....	190, 072. 00	225, 635. 89
Total amount advanced from insular revenues.....		2, 205, 081. 80

(2) Payments of sundry claims from insular revenues, upon settlement warrants, upon settlements certified by the auditor.

For fees paid to United States commissioners, water furnished insular buildings by the municipality of San Juan, pensions, printing and stationery supplies for the printing and supply division, refunds of taxes improperly collected, repayments of share of excise taxes due to municipalities, and payment of claims to various private individuals \$185, 171. 47

Total amount paid from insular revenues, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904..... 2, 390, 253. 27

II. PAYMENTS FROM TRUST FUNDS.

(1) Amounts advanced to disbursing officers of the insular government, from trust funds, on accountable warrants for expenditures under the following heads, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:

Department of the Interior.

Construction and repair of country roads in Porto Rico... \$375, 114. 27
Harbor improvements, trust fund: Salaries and expenses, office of the bureau of docks and harbors, and the offices of the captains of the ports of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, and for harbor improvements, July 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904..... 8, 180. 23
\$383, 294. 50

Department of education:

School extension (construction of school-houses)..... \$69, 057. 94
Teachers' pension fund, payments to beneficiaries under the fund..... 2, 992. 20
72, 050. 14
Amount advanced to Antonio Danuz, treasurer of board of road supervisors at Humacao, to complete Fajardo-Fajardo Playa road..... 500. 00
Total amount advanced from trust funds..... 455, 844. 64

(2) Payments of sundry claims from trust funds, on settlement warrants, upon settlements certified by the auditor, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:

Taxes collected by the treasurer of Porto Rico and repaid monthly to the treasurers of the municipalities:

Municipal taxes on property \$391, 005. 13
Municipal taxes on corporation property. 8, 246. 88
Municipal school taxes on property..... 50, 859. 21
Municipal school taxes on corporation property..... 856. 91
Municipal bond redemption tax..... 124, 813. 23
Total municipal taxes..... 575, 781. 36

Certificates of indebtedness issued by the several municipalities, payments of same being made from amounts retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico from municipal taxes due said municipalities, to the respective assignees 19, 229. 26

Taxes collected by the treasurer of Porto Rico,
etc.—Continued.

Payments of road funds to the treasurers of the boards of road supervisors of the road districts of the island.....	\$49,365.96
Payments of sundry trust-fund claims to individuals	\$16,366.54
Total amount paid from trust funds on settlements.....	\$660,743.12
Total amount paid from trust funds.....	\$1,116,587.76
Total expenditures, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	3,506,841.03
Total receipts to be accounted for, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904 (p. —) .	4,371,287.19
Total expenditures, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	3,506,841.03
Balance in the hands of the treasurer at close of business June 30, 1904.....	864,446.16
Which agrees with the balance as shown by the general ledgers of the auditor and treasurer, as follows:	
To credit of insular revenues	\$332,695.87
To credit of trust funds	531,750.29
Balance, as above	864,446.16
The foregoing balance of \$864,446.16 is deposited as follows:	
With the assistant treasurer of the United States, New York.....	300,000.00
With the American Colonial Bank, depository for insular revenues, San Juan	364,446.16
With the First National Bank of Porto Rico, depository for insular revenues, San Juan.....	200,000.00
Balance, as above	864,446.16
<i>Comparative statement of balances of insular revenues, fiscal years 1902-3 and 1903-4.</i>	
Balance of insular revenues on hand at close of business June 30, 1903.....	\$344,310.58
Balance of insular revenues on hand at close of business June 30, 1904.....	332,695.87
Decrease of available balance of insular revenues during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	11,614.71
<i>Comparative statement of balances of trust funds, fiscal years 1902-3 and 1903-4.</i>	
Balance of trust funds on hand at close of business June 30, 1903.....	\$940,732.58
Balance of trust funds on hand at close of business June 30, 1904.....	531,750.29
Decrease in balance of trust funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	408,982.29
The above balance of trust funds, amounting to \$531,750.29, is made up as follows:	

I. ALLOTMENTS.

Balance of trust-fund appropriations, arising from remittances by the
Secretary of the Treasury to the treasurer of Porto Rico, on account
of allotments by the President (acts of Congress approved March 24
and April 12, 1900):

“For public education, public works, and other governmental and
public purposes” in Porto Rico

\$468,954.28

NOTE.—For complete statement of allotments (customs refund by the
United States), see pages 11, 12, and 13.

II. FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Balance of sundry trust-fund receipts, deposited with the treasurer of
 Porto Rico as trust-fund appropriations \$54,391.27

III. INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.

Sundry deposits by individuals in trust for various purposes..... 8,404.74
 Balance of trust funds, as above 531,750.29

*Statement of customs refund by the United States to Porto Rico, under the provisions of the
 acts of Congress approved March 24 and April 12, 1900.*

DR.

The act of Congress of March 24, 1900, refunded to Porto Rico the
 customs duties collected on importations therefrom to the United
 States from October 18, 1898, to January 1, 1900, amounting to \$2,095,455.88
 (a) And also any further collections "since January 1, 1900," which
 were subsequently estimated to amount to, from January 1, 1900, to
 May 1, 1900..... 23,371.09

NOTE.—This sum of \$23,371.09 was allotted, but suspended pend-
 ing information as to actual amount of collections, per letter from
 the Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the
 governor, dated February 28, 1903.

Total amount appropriated by the act of March 24, 1900..... 2,118,826.97
 Under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 12,
 1900, the collections of customs revenues collected in
 the United States on importations from Porto Rico
 ("separate tariff fund") from May 1, 1900, to July 1,
 1901, amounted to..... \$609,937.33
 (b) And from July 1, 1901, to July 25, 1901 (the date on
 which such collections ceased in accordance with the
 proclamation of the President), the customs revenues
 collected in the United States on importations from
 Porto Rico were estimated to be..... 33,322.40

NOTE.—This sum of \$33,322.40 was allotted, but not de-
 posited to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico, pend-
 ing the adjustment of possible refunds, repayments, etc.,
 as per statement from the Treasury Department of the
 United States, dated March 3, 1903.

Total amount appropriated by the act of April 12, 1900..... 643,259.73

Total amount appropriated by the acts of March 24 and April
 12, 1900..... 2,762,086.70

(a) Less difference between estimated amount collected
 from January 1 to May 1, 1900, and actual collections
 during same period, per letter from the Secretary of the
 treasury to the governor, dated January 13, 1904..... 15,888.75

(b) Less difference between estimated amount collected
 from July 1 to July 25, 1901, and amount deposited
 with the Treasurer of Porto Rico, said difference being
 deductions on account of refunds, repayments, etc., per
 letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the governor,
 dated January 20, 1904..... 31,948.76

47,837.51

Total amount of customs revenues to be refunded to Porto Rico 2,714,249.19

CR.

The following shows advances and payments to the people of Porto Rico, making up the sum of \$2,714,249.19, appropriated by the acts of Congress of March 24 and April 12, 1900, being the actual amount of customs revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico to the United States:

Amount advanced by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, from allotments made by the President to military disbursing officers for sanitary improvements, road construction, and other public works, from April 4, 1900, to March 13, 1901		\$859,522.55
Less repayments by military disbursing officers		45,469.12
		<hr/> \$814,053.43
Amounts paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico by remittances of United States Treasury settlement warrants in his favor, pursuant to allotments made by the President:		
Dec. 15, 1900. School extension in Porto Rico, treasurer's receipts Nos. 1219 and 1220, dated December 31, 1900.....		\$200,000.00
Mar. 27, 1901. Construction and repair of country roads in Porto Rico, treasurer's receipts Nos. 1795 and 1796, dated April 9, 1901.....		50,000.00
Mar. 28, 1901. Refund to contractors, duties on imported contract materials, treasurer's receipt No. 1794, dated April 9, 1901.....		6,000.00
General allotment, public and permanent improvements:		
Apr. 29, 1901. Treasurer's receipt No. 2238, May 31, 1901		250,000.00
Aug. 3, 1901. Treasurer's receipt No. 2869, August 3, 1901 ("separate tariff fund," act April 12, 1900)		609,937.33
June 3, 1902. Treasurer's receipt No. 7072, June 16, 1902.....		399,988.10
Mar. 16, 1903. Treasurer's receipt No. 10573, March 16, 1903.....		375,402.45
Jan. 13, 1904. Treasurer's receipt No. 13709, January 26, 1904		7,482.34
Jan. 20, 1904. Treasurer's receipt No. 13967, February 18, 1904.....		1,373.64
		<hr/>
Total amount paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico.....		1,900,183.86
May 4, 1901. Express charges on coin paid by United States Treasury Department to J. F. Barclay & Co., New York, per letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the treasurer of Porto Rico, dated April 29, 1901.....		11.90
		<hr/>
Total amount of advance and payments by the treasurer of the United States to the people of Porto Rico, on account of customs revenues collected in the United States on importations from Porto Rico.....		2,714,249.19

The sums paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico by the Treasurer of the United States were placed on the books of the auditor's office, to the credit of the appropriation, "Allotment from appropriation of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico in the United States," and amount, in all, as above stated, to..... \$1,900,183.86

Amounts from which were distributed, by transfers authorized by the Governor, to various trust-fund appropriations for public and permanent improvements, as follows:

	Appropriated by transfer.	Amount expended.	Unexpended balance.
Construction and repair of country roads in Porto Rico.....	\$1,164,500.89	\$1,038,434.42	\$126,066.47
Maintenance and repair of roads, removal of landslides.....	10,855.00	10,855.00	.....
School extension in Porto Rico	429,076.50	314,187.42	114,889.08
Insular normal school:			
Purchase of site	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....
Erection of building	31,500.00	31,500.00	.....
Insular normal school	21,000.00	21,000.00	.....
University of Porto Rico, purchase of land	10,000.00	9,707.28	292.72
Refund of duties to contractors, paid on materials used on public works.....	6,000.00	1,254.84	4,745.16
Claims paid Red "D" Steamship Co., freight on coin shipments.....	291.05	291.05	.....
Amount advanced to road supervisor at Humacao, for completion of Fajardo-Fajardo Playa road... \$500.00			
Less repayment of..... .43	499.57	499.57	.....
	1,677,223.01	1,431,229.58	245,993.43
			1,431,229.58
			1,677,223.01
Balance remaining to credit of appropriation, "Allotment from appropriations of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico to the United States," as shown by the appropriation ledgers of the auditor's office.....			222,960.85
Total amount of allotment paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico			1,900,183.86

SUMMARY.

The total of the unexpended balances of the appropriations, as shown in the foregoing statement of the allotment, is..... \$245,993.43

The total amount remaining to the credit of the general allotment, as shown by the books of the auditor's office, referred to in the foregoing statement available for transfer..... 222,960.85

Total available balance of the general allotment, and the appropriations created by transfers therefrom, June 30, 1904..... 468,954.28

Deposited as follows:

With the assistant treasurer of the United States, New York..... \$300,000.00

With the depositaries for insular revenues, San Juan... 168,954.28

Total, as above..... 468,954.28

The balance standing to the credit of the appropriation, "School extension in Porto Rico," will be increased from time to time as repayments shall be made by the various municipalities which have built schoolhouses on shares, one-half of the cost of which is to be paid back to the insular government within the next five years. It may also be

decreased on account of advances to municipalities for the same purpose and under the same conditions.

The appropriation for road construction will be decreased from time to time as advances are required for the completion of the work for which the appropriation was made.

Transactions of the printing and supply division, connected with the auditor's office, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

DEBIT.

To cost price and present value of printing plant and fixtures, including cases, type stands, and ladders, for printing and supply division, as per report of the auditor for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903 (see auditor's report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, p. 32).....	\$6, 135. 58
To cost price of stock on hand of paper, envelopes, stationery, and stationery supplies, July 1, 1903, as per report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, page 32.....	11, 158. 09
	<hr/> \$17, 293. 67
Type and miscellaneous printing supplies purchased from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:	
To amount paid for new type and printing office supplies..	347. 07
To amount paid for new fixtures.....	18. 20
To amount paid for recasting rollers	37. 75
	<hr/> 403. 02
Printing office supplies purchased from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:	
To amount paid for paper and envelopes, ink, etc., printing office, up to and including June 30, 1904 (bills pending payment for service of fiscal year 1903-4 not included).....	6, 816. 41
Stationery and office supplies purchased from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:	
To amount paid for stationery and office supplies for issue to the several departments and bureaus of the insular government, up to and including June 30, 1904 (bills pending payment for service of fiscal year 1903-4 not included)	632. 46
Salaries paid:	
To salaries of printers from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	2, 400. 00
Incidental expenses paid:	
To sundry incidental expenses of printing office from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, including hire of man and boy and sundry other persons for additional help while engaged in doing the printing for legislative sessions of the executive council, and extra work at various other times	\$1, 464. 85
Extra help printing council bills	388. 07
Sundry incidental expenses	240. 92
	<hr/> 2, 093. 84
Total cost of plant, fixtures, and stock on hand July 1, 1903, and expenditures in improving the same during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.....	<hr/> 29, 639. 40

**BUILDING
USE ONLY**



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